

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg Man

September 18, 1918

\$1.50 per Year



A WESTERN HARVESTER

Circulation over 50,000 weekly

MICHELIN

Twelve Tire Tests No. 11

This series of twelve tire tests is designed to take the uncertainty out of tire-buying by helping the motorist to determine beforehand what service he may expect from the various tires he is considering. The next advertisement in this series will appear in next week's issue of The Grain Growers' Guide.

Universal Usefulness

Nowadays many tire makers are urging motorists to use non-skids on rear wheels and smooth-treads or "driving" tires on front wheels.

The reason given is that ordinary non-skids, with their small projections, make steering difficult when used in front, the effect being much the same as driving over rough roads.

Though some non-skids are unsatisfactory on front wheels, it is evident that the use of two different kinds of tires involves serious disadvantages.

In the first place it becomes necessary to

carry an additional spare in order to be properly equipped for emergencies.

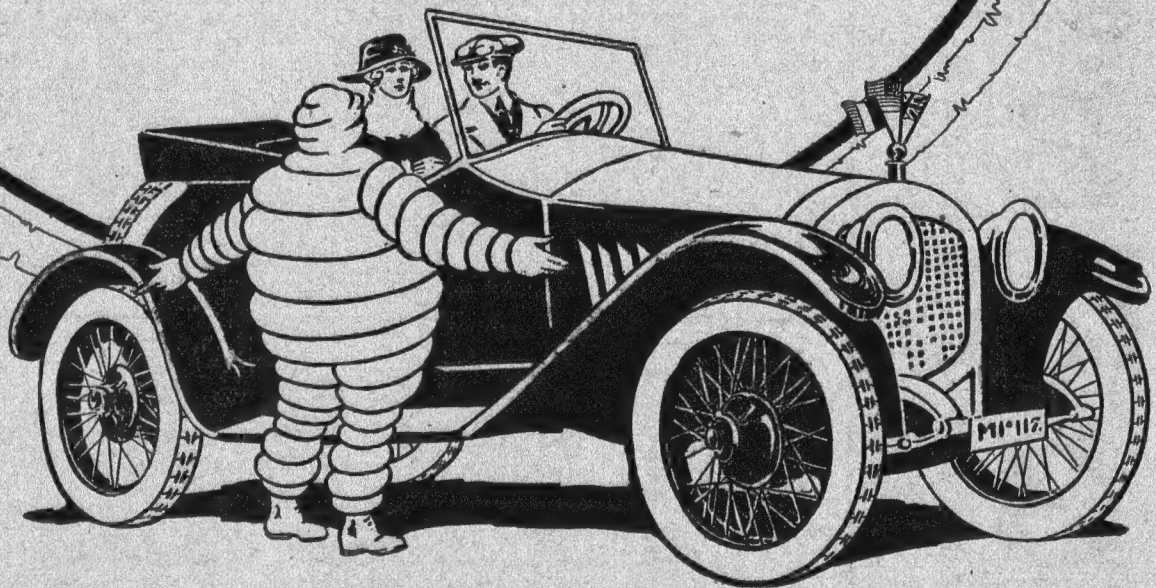
Secondly, a smooth-tread driving tire does not afford protection against skidding—and while the front skid is less common than the rear skid, still when it does occur it is far more dangerous. Hence the ideal tire is a non-skid which is so constructed that it protects against skidding and yet steers so easily and smoothly that it can be used on front wheels as well as rear.

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**Michelin Universals
Are Ideal Non-Skids
as well as Unequalled
"Driving" Tires -**



Michelin Tire Company of Canada, Ltd.

782 St. Catherine Street West

Montreal, Canada

SOLD BY LEADING TIRE DEALERS IN ALL PARTS OF CANADA

A WORD TO THE WISE

The editors hope you enjoy reading The Guide. This year will see many important improvements made. We can promise our old subscribers many new, unusual and interesting features, a constant bettering of our service.

During the next few years Canada must solve the trying problems that will have resulted from the great war. The equitable solution of the reconstruction difficulties will determine the status of western agriculture—as to whether our prairies will be dotted with prosperous farms or the industry stifled by placing upon it an unequal portion of the vast burden of debt that has been created. Every farmer should keep posted—The Guide should be a weekly visitor in every farm home during this period. Back numbers of The Guide cannot be supplied. Send in your renewal promptly to avoid missing a single issue.

The yellow address label on The Guide shows to what date your subscription is paid. No other receipt is issued.

Remittance should be made direct to The Guide either by registered letter, postal note, postal, bank or express money order.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"

A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers.

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent and not one dollar of political, capitalistic, or special interest money is invested in it.



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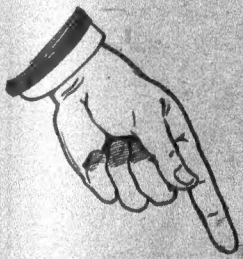
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No discounts for time or space on any class of advertising. All changes of copy and new matter must reach us eight days in advance. Date of publication to insure insertion. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." No advertisement for patent medicines, liquor, mining stock, or extravagantly worded real estate will be accepted. We believe, through careful enquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have any reason to doubt the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide.



To Old Subscribers

Special Renewal Offer

3 YEARS FOR 3 DOLLARS

Renew your Subscription to-day and save \$1.50

The **GRAIN GROWERS' Guide**
WINNIPEG, MAN.



Miss M. W. Spiller, secretary, U.F.W.A., sent the following wire to The Guide: "It is with very great regret that I have to announce to the members of the U.F.W.A., the resignation, through ill health, of our president, Mrs. W. H. Parlyb. Mrs. Parlyb has been far from strong since her illness last spring, and it is necessary that she have a complete rest from all public work for several months. She had hoped to be able to hold on until next convention, but owing to the state of her health it was considered advisable that she should resign immediately. Mrs. Parlyb was always willing and ready to sacrifice both her time and personal convenience in the interests of our work, and her resignation will mean a distinct loss to our association. We sincerely trust that she will be soon restored to health again, and able to take part once more in the work to which she has so wholeheartedly devoted herself during her term of office."

H. W. Wood, president of the U.F.A., and also of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, is writing a series of thoughtful articles now appearing in the Alberta page of The Guide. As the chosen leader of the organized farmers of Canada, Mr. Wood is calling attention to some of the great problems which the farmers must assist in solving. Each of his articles deserve the most careful consideration from members of the organization.

Selective service registration in the United States for every man between the ages of 18 and 45, inclusive, not previously registered in Army or Navy

registrations, was fixed for Thursday last by proclamation of President Wilson. Henry C. Wallace, editor of Wallace's Farmer, Des Moines, Iowa, one of the leading farming papers of the United States, has written for this issue of The Guide an article dealing with the workings thus far of the military draft system in the United States, with special reference to the necessities of farm work. Following Mr. Wallace's article is a summarization showing the five classes into which of the questions, which the registrants were required to answer last Thursday, were divided.

Exemption of War Bonds from income taxation is assailed in an open letter to Premier Borden, Finance Minister White and all the other members of parliament, written by I. W. Killam, president of the Royal Securities Corporation, of Montreal. It is a clear, direct setting forth of the case against the policy of exemption, and shows how utterly unjustifiable from every point of view that policy is. A noteworthy fact in connection with this matter is that one of the most forcible condemnations of the policy of exempting Victory bonds from income taxation came the week before from J. K. L. Ross, of Montreal, who is reputed to be the second wealthiest man in Canada, and the heaviest investor in Victory bonds.

Following up our plan of giving the various breeds of livestock a write-up, we are publishing this week an article by W. A. Clemons, secretary of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada, on the black and whites, together with a few cuts of animals that have made

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Advertising Service Department

The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

this breed famous both in United States and Canada. Mr. Clemons writes in a very interesting fashion on the development of this breed tracing their development from early times, and pointing out the fact that they have always been noted for the production of milk.

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HEINTZMAN & CO.

represent the highest achievement and the supreme value in the piano field today. Only the name, "Heintzman & Co.," is proof of the genuine instrument, and only through the House of McLean can they be bought in Manitoba.

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HEINTZMAN & CO.

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Painless extracting of teeth. Gold Fillings. Porcelain Fillings. Silver and Alloy Fillings.

Every bit of dental work carries the Robinson stamp. When you get tired experimenting with unskilled dentists, give me a trial. Hundreds upon hundreds of testimonials from patients. I have no other office in Western Canada. Do not be deceived by unscrupulous dentists who try to make you believe they have my system.

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Dentist and Associate

Birks Bldg., Smith and Portage
WINNIPEG, CANADA



Why En-ar-co Quality Does Not Fluctuate

En-ar-co National Motor Oil Scientifically Refined By Graduate Workmen Only

NEVER content to abide by old, established ways, En-ar-co refining experts are constantly seeking new methods. New inventions are continually being added. Many are found only in our refineries. But these experts have long realized that mechanical processes alone do not forestall quality fluctuation.

Oil scientists say that *quality must not fluctuate*. Lubricants must be uniform in order to give the greatest service and assure complete satisfaction.

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Having supplied the best materials, newest modern equipment, exact formulas and rigid tests, quality then depends upon the degree of training each workman receives.

Thus it is to your advantage to use En-ar-co National Motor Oil and other En-ar-co products. All En-ar-co brands are made by graduate workmen only—men who have passed through the several grades of En-ar-co scientific training. Each man must qualify for his master degree before he is assigned to responsible duties.

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Here, then, is your assurance of maximum service and satisfaction. Try En-ar-co National Motor Oil now—made by men who know!

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Put Up in 8 Colors—Barrels and Half-Barrels

Send for this FREE Handy Oil Can

Sign and send coupon today. We will send a long-spouted can that enables you to oil the hard-to-reach places.



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..... automobile or tractor and enclose two 3-cent stamps. Send me Handy Oil Can FREE. Please give nearest shipping point in this province and quote prices on the items I have marked. I will be in the market

about
(Give date above)

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I use gals. motor oil per year
I use lbs. axle grease per year
I use auto grease per year
I use gals. kerosene per year
I use gals. tractor oil per year

My Name is
Address
Postoffice Province

Tear or Cut Out — Mail Today

NOTE: This can will not be sent unless you give make of your tractor.



The Brain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, September 18, 1918

Driving the Germans Back

The Allied armies on the western front, co-ordinated to the utmost effectiveness under the unified command, have been smashing their way back across the old battlefields week after week, for eight weeks. The heavy rains last week turned the lowlands of Flanders into impassable marshes, and compelled a pause in the driving back of the Germans, which General Foch undoubtedly has planned to continue during the two months, if not more, of weather favorable for such work which may be expected before the winter sets in.

There are already in evidence the plausible, roundabout preliminaries to a new German peace offensive; the difference between a peace offensive and a military offensive being that the former is an attempt to gain a tactical, political advantage, without any intention of bringing about a bona-fide peace. Among the true and clear-sighted lovers of peace who have uttered warnings against the coming German peace offensive, which is designed to give pacifists, like Lord Lansdowne, an opportunity to renew their solemn homilies against the "unnecessary" continuance of the war, is Samuel Gompers, the president of the American Federation of Labor. Here are his words:—

I would not prolong this war one minute longer than is necessary. But I would be unwilling to shorten it one hour if it meant that the German military machine was to continue and would bring the next decade into another war.

These words Mr. Gompers spoke to the British Labor Congress at Derby, the week before last.

Needless Railway Duplication

It is related of the great Sir Isaac Newton that he had an opening made at the bottom of his study door, through which his cat could come in and go out; and that when the cat was accompanied by the one survivor of her family of kittens, he had a similar opening made beside the other, for the kitten's benefit. If Sir Isaac Newton, whose thoughts were busy working out the law of gravitation and other high problems, had had three full grown cats as familiars of his study, it is conceivable that he might absently-mindedly have had three full cat-sized openings made in the door for "their exits and their entrances."

But it was not absent-mindedness that made the politicians in power in Canada pour out millions of the public money and lay heavy burdens upon the public credit to secure the construction across Canada of three transcontinental railways, which are no more necessary to Canada than three cat-doors would have been to Sir Isaac Newton's study.

Consider for a moment the duplication west of Edmonton, where the Grain Trunk Pacific and Canadian Northern tracks were laid side by side, most of the way for some 350 miles, through magnificent mountain scenery. Nature's most impressive grandeur towering above the petty schemes of man!

Side by side ran the two lines, now swinging apart, now coming together again, now sweeping (one above the other) in a long curve around a mighty mountain's shoulder, and now running together neck and neck by the side of a rushing stream. Typical of the whole thing is Rainbow, a place along the double line, where the only buildings are the Grand Trunk Pacific and Canadian Northern stations, a couple of

hundred yards apart. In the Yellowhead Pass the two tracks run along a narrow ledge as close together as street cars in a city thoroughfare.

All of it the costliest construction! Many millions piled wastefully upon many millions to provide two main lines where one would have been more than amply sufficient for all the traffic. War necessities have led to the tearing up of much of the unnecessary double-trackage; but the cost of it stands—a monumental cost. Thus prodigally did politicians squander the public wealth and burden the future of Canada with huge indebtedness!

The Need of Thrift

"To be in debt is, in a measure, to be a slave; thrift is the price of freedom." So wrote wise old Benjamin Franklin; and this is a time when there is a greater need than ever there was before, for laying to heart seriously his lesson of thrift and for looking to the future and making every provision that is possible out of what is available and at hand every day, against the coming of the rainy day of the proverb.

Present conditions are abnormal and unprecedented; and as to the conditions which are to follow, who shall undertake to foretell them confidently? Every person who gives any serious thought to the consideration of the future hears the voice of his own prudence counselling him that now, more than ever before, should thrift be practised.

True it is that in many households injunctions to thrift are unneeded, not to say impertinent, advice. But there are very many people throughout the length and breadth of the land who have need of being so counselled. For never was there a time before when there was greater reason for saving every dollar that can be saved, never a time that called more plainly for thrift in every way in which it is possible to practise thrift.

It is for every individual to examine his own way of living and ask himself whether his daily life is in accordance with the precepts of the gospel of thrift. This he should do in the plain light of his duty, no less than of his self-interest.

The Next Victory Loan

It is time for every Canadian to begin figuring on how much he can put into the next Victory Loan. Every consideration of patriotism, of duty, and of interest points to the necessity of us all doing our utmost to make the loan an overwhelming success. The men from Canada at the front are acquitting themselves in a manner which makes them worthy of standing shoulder to shoulder with the men from Great Britain and from France. We Canadians at home must do our part in a manner worthy of them, and in emulation of the staunch fortitude of the people at home in Great Britain and France, who give without counting the cost, and bear resolutely the ever-increasing strain of their burdens.

No true Canadian will be found wanting in his response to the appeal which the next Victory Loan will make to him. He will weigh in his conscience the question of how much he is going to subscribe to that loan, to help to victory the highest cause for which men have ever faced the supreme sacrifice. He will not fail to hear the call of duty. He will do his part towards making the loan a success worthy of Canada,

whose resources, from ocean to ocean, are all behind it.

Agricultural Education

In a few weeks now the agricultural schools and colleges will be beginning a new year's work of instructing and framing young men and young women working to make themselves of greater value, because capable of greater service, in the industry which is of greatest value to our country. Let us hope this coming year in all these institutions will show a large enrolment of students, and that every young man and young woman who looks forward to living and working on the land, and who can manage to attend one of these institutions, will be found in that enrolment. So they will be working to make themselves more serviceable Canadians for the years to come. It is of importance that their number shall be as large as possible. These institutions are all doing service of the highest national value. Let us repeat that it is to be hoped that they will be largely attended during the year's work which is ahead of them.

Tariff is Class Legislation

Inasmuch, as a protective tariff gives to a certain class of individuals a privilege denied to others, and bulwarks that special privilege with all the power of the machinery of the state, it is class legislation. Protective tariff legislation gives the producers of certain commodities the privilege of selling them in a walled-in market. Other makers of the same commodity outside the tariff wall are prevented from coming in with their wares and competing with the beneficiaries of this arrangement.

But the buyers of the commodity, who need it in their everyday lives, are not so protected. There is no law preventing them from being subject to the workings of the law of supply and demand inside the wall. They have no privilege, except the privilege of paying. They are producers, too; but their products have to go out into the world into competition with all other products of the same kind. They enjoy no special class legislation.

That any class should have special privileges and advantages conferred on it by law, at the expense of the rest of the community is an abnegation of the principle of equal rights to all, which should be the foundation of just government. Democracy means equality of opportunity, justice and freedom. Is not class legislation, which creates special privilege, a denial of these things, and so a denial of the essential privileges of democracy?

Sir John Willison's Tour

Sir John Willison, who has come West as the spokesman of the Canadian Industrial Reconstruction Association, has spoken in Winnipeg and Regina, and is now continuing his speaking tour westward. A smooth and agreeable speaker is Sir John; and he says, and says very well, many things with which everybody must agree. But he is like a certain counsellor of Henry VII., whom Bacon writes of in his life of that King, as "one who ever chose indirectness of speech in tendering advice, and would never declare his mind openly."

His adroitness in dwelling on Canadian manufacturing, its national importance, and the need of its being put in a position to make the most of the world conditions when

peace comes, without saying anything in regard to Canadian tariff policy, is remarkable in view of the fact that the Canadian Industrial Reconstruction Association is an array of the men who are the head and front of tariff protectionism in Canada. Does Sir John imagine that he can thus play the Sphinx about the tariff so agreeably as to make the people of this country cease to be aware of the gentlemen in the background, who are financing the Industrial Reconstruction propaganda?

In the first speech he made as the apostle of this propaganda, in the manufacturing town of Galt, Ont., on July 17, Sir John Willison airily waved away what he termed, "the ancient tariff quarrel, which is as musty as the tombs of Egypt." On the contrary, the problem of national fiscal policy is exceedingly alive. It is the most important governmental problem of this self-governing Canadian nation, the governmental problem of most vital fundamental importance to the well-being of the Canadian people.

Grain Grower M.P.'s on Tariff

That the tariff question is very decidedly a live question for the men and women engaged in the basic industry of agriculture in this country is given evidence of, with no

uncertain sound in the utterances, reprinted in this issue of The Guide from the official Hansard report of speeches made in the House at Ottawa, last May, by the Grain Grower members of parliament, Messrs. R. C. Henders, representing the constituency of Macdonald, Man.; John A. Maharg, Maple Creek, Man.; John F. Reid, Mackenzie, Sask.; and Andrew Knox, Prince Albert, Sask.

These utterances are plain, straightforward and incontrovertible; and they claim the earnest attention of every Canadian who is sincerely interested in Canadian reconstruction.

A Quality of the Beaver

In closing his Canadian Club address, Sir John Willison said well and truly that "patience, prudence, generosity and industry must be among Canada's virtues in the coming years." The animal which is Canada's emblem, the sagacious and laborious beaver, possesses extraordinary patience, prudence and industry; for all we know (the beaver is a wonderful animal), he may possess, as well, the human quality of generosity in no small measure.

He is an animal difficult to observe in his works and ways. In that curious and valuable book, "The History and Traditions

of the Canadian Beaver," by Horace T. Martin, published half a century ago, we read:—

It is all but impossible to see the beaver at his work of construction; so shy and elusive an animal is he.

Can it be from the beaver that the agreeable and pleasant-spoken Sir John has learned that elusiveness with which he avoids any forthright declaration which would be a disclosure of his mind in regard to the question of national fiscal policy?

A Disaster—and a Catch

The destruction in 1913 of the salmon spawning run in the Fraser River by a rock-slide from the Canadian Northern right-of-way has proved to be the greatest disaster recorded in the history of the fishing industry of the world. The loss to British Columbia in 1917 alone is in excess of \$8,000,000, and that of the State of Washington exceeds \$19,500,000, a total loss to the packers of that district of \$27,500,000. — Industrial Canada.

That is a loss, it is to be feared, which is sadly beyond the scope of the possibilities of industrial reconstruction to make good. It was an accident, of course; an episode in the construction of one of the costliest stretches of a needless transcontinental railway. That unnecessary construction of a railway along that rocky south wall of the Fraser canyon, across from the C.P.R. line along the rocky north wall, incidentally caused "the greatest disaster in the fishing history of the world." But the fishing has been very good for Messrs. Mackenzie and Mann and their associates.

The salmon packing industry may have suffered a loss of \$27,500,000 last year. But think, among other things, of that \$10,800,000 catch which Sir William and Sir Donald made from the Dominion treasury a few weeks ago for the Canadian Northern stock!

The Bonds Should be Taxable

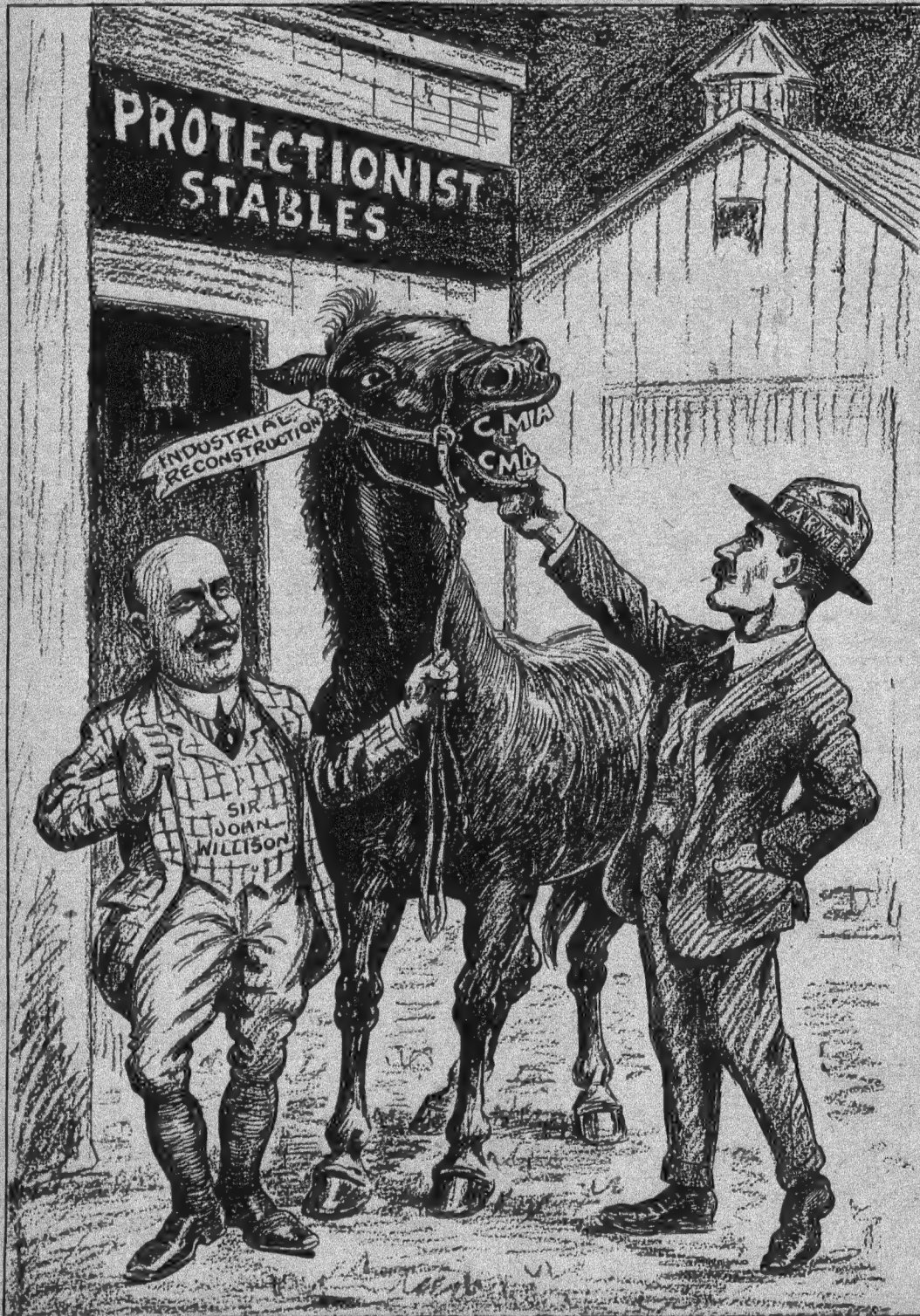
Indications are increasingly in evidence from Ottawa that the Minister of Finance may have to find it advisable to yield to the objections against his policy of making the next issue of Victory bonds tax-exempt. The more that policy is examined the more unjustifiable it is seen to be from any and every point of view.

To the man who is able to buy only a small amount of Victory Bonds, the cash value of the exemption is worth either nothing (on account of his being exempt from income taxation), or comparatively little. But to the multi-millionaire it is worth a very great deal. It may, indeed, be worth so much to him as to place the country in the position of compounding with him at a price below the real sum which such taxes should yield to the national treasury.

The normal tax on incomes in the United States begins at an income of \$2,000, in the case of married man, and \$1,000 in the case of single men. The supertax begins on incomes above \$5,000, and mounts by rapidly ascending steps; and income from Liberty Bonds is not exempt from the supertax. Thus, in the United States, the wealthy are made to contribute according to their wealth; while the man of moderate means can assist in financing the national war expenditures without incurring an impost on his income. This distinction is based on a sound principle, for all that the Minister of Finance at Ottawa does not seem to think so.

President Wilson, out of his salary of \$75,000 as president, will pay back into the national treasury at Washington \$24,000 as Income Tax. — News item.

If he were one of our Canadian multi-millionaires, drawing from the treasury at Ottawa an annual income of \$75,000 from an investment of something less than \$1,500,000 in Victory Bonds, he would be under no such inconvenient necessity of paying any of it back as Income Tax.



FARMER: "WHAT A FINE LOOKING ANIMAL, SIR JOHN! BUT THERE'S SOMETHING ABOUT THE SHAPE OF HIS TEETH I DON'T LIKE."



MR PEPYS IN THE WEST

He goes to hear Sir John Willison speak and gets into talk with a "National Policy" man

So I was saying to myself, when I roused me from my musings to listen again to Sir John's voice, and heard him ending his speech with the advice that "Patience, Prudence, Generosity, and Industry must be among Canada's virtues in coming years."

After Sir John's Address

And when Sir John's speech was ended, Piffkins and Biggs did applaud; and likewise many others of those present. True to say, there were many right and proper things spook by Sir John, for all his smooth and careful holding back from any plain and open preaching of raw protectionist doctrine; the which doctrine he administered (so to speak) as when I was a boy my mother used to administer sulphur to me in the spring-time, disguising it in treacle.

As we were coming out of the Hotel, Biggs and Piffkins were loud in their praises of all that Sir John Willison had said, and most especially of his eloquent tributes to the Canadian manufacturers from whose factories have poured, and are pouring, munitions and supplies for the Allied forces in the war.

"Sir John spook right justly," quoth Biggs, "in his praise of the energy and efficiency and marvellous patriotic devotion of the Canadian manufacturers who have done, and are still doing, so much to provide what is vitally necessary to winning the war!"

With this Piffkins agreed warmly, and added that the farmers of Western Canada, with wheat at \$2.24, had no rea-

son under the sun to complain against the profits of any manufacturers.

Manufacturers and Farmers

"Well, I should say not!" agreed Biggs. "What right have they to talk about anybody else profiteering when they are pocketing \$2.24 for their wheat?" And forthwith he proceeded to recite all over again the tirade against the grain growers of the West fabricated a little while ago by Mr. Parsons, of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, and published by the Association in the newspapers all over the land.

"Look you, Mr. Biggs," I said, turning upon him, "you and Mr. Parsons are business men, and yet you both talk as if the wheat came upon the farmer's land like the manna of old from heaven, costing no expenditure either of labor or of money; and as if the money he sells it for were, every cent of it, profit for him to put in his pocket. It amazed me that Mr. Parsons, in his screed, should have descended to such talk, and that the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, which surely must have money to burn, should have paid for having such stuff printed broadcast throughout Canada. And it amazes me to hear you repeating such boshe. It amazes me no less to hear you talking as if you believed that every grain grower in Western Canada is sure of his crop every year. Instead of preaching about the patriotic duty of other Canadians you should learn something of the actual truth about their lives and their work as well as your own!"

I was going to bid him good day with that, and leave him; but there was more in my mind and it must needs come out. So I waved from the doorway of the Hotel to Snagsby and Tankerton (who had both got into Snagsby's gasoline-coache, to go without me, and I stayed to finish what I had to say.

"Let me tell you, Mr. Biggs," quoth I, "and you too, Piffkins, the difference between the position of the manufacturers you have been speaking of and the position of the farmer. Heaven forbid that I should think for as much as an instant of detracting from or lessening by the least jot the value of the service done to the Allied forces by the four hundred and fifty odd Canadian factories making munitions and other necessary things for the War. Up to May 31 last, to say nothing of the orders given since, the total value of the contracts given by the Imperial Munitions Board to Canadian manufacturers, was \$1,000,200,000, and it was announced some time ago that there had already been paid no less than one billion dollars on these orders. The manufacturers had a sure thing, and were free from anxiety and the regular and usual costs of salesmanship, as their market was sure. All that each factory had to do was to turn out an article in accordance with its contract, and its profit was certain! Consider now for a moment, the farmer, who was urged last year to put every possible acre into crop for 1918. Many of the farmers, in order to fulfil these injunctions to patriotic duty, strained every effort to the utmost and exhausted their credit to the limit; and not a few of them in Alberta and parts of Saskatchewan have been overwhelmed by crop failure. It was no dead sure thing for them, Mr. Biggs! I would advise you to try to imagine yourself for a few minutes in the place of one of those grain growers. It might be good for your Canadianism to try to realize his position and contrast it with your own! If you could be made to change skins with him for a day or two, it would teach you a great deal. Among other things it would teach you and certain others not to be so cocksure in lecturing other Canadians about their patriotic duty of Patience, Prudence, Generosity and Industry!"

The National Policy, So Called

And with that I bade both Biggs and Piffkins good day, and walked back to the office. And as I walked along on my way, I bethought me of how the advocates of Protectionism have ever named their policy the National Policy—as if, forsooth, the supreme and only consideration of national welfare was a protective tariff to make the manufacturers wealthy by burdening the mass of the people with increased cost of their necessary commodities!

I can remember hearing it said often when I was young (and the records prove it true) that at the time of Confederation, and for ten or fifteen years after 1867, Canada was the least expensive of English-speaking countries to live in. In those years many retired British officers and other persons from the United Kingdom with pensions or annuities went to Ontario (which used to be called Canada West, and seldom Ontario), because of the pleasantness of its towns, and because a little money went a long way there.

Then, in 1879, came the National Policy, so called, of imposing duties in the Dominion tariff to protect Canadian manufacturers against all outside competition, and of paying bounties from the Dominion treasury for the same purpose. And the cost of living increased, and went on increasing, until on the eve of the beginning of the world war there was no country in the English-speaking world where the cost of living was higher, or where a tariff of special privilege for the few was costing the farmers and wage-earners and all others a larger proportion of their income.

W. J. H.

WINNIPEG, Sept. 5.—Busy this day at the office until half past twelve of the clock, when Snagsby came to take me in his gasoline-coache to the Royal Alexandra Hotel, where Sir John Willison, the spokesman of The Canadian Industrial Reconstruction Association, made a speech at the luncheon of The Canadian Club. On the way we picked up Tankerton at the corner of Portage and Main.

At the luncheon it so chanced that we three sat at table with Piffkins and a Mr. Biggs, who had come with the Industrial Reconstruction party from Toronto, where he is one of the head men in a highly protected manufacturing industry, of which Piffkins is the agent here in Winnipeg.

As for Sir John Willison's speech, it was, in good truth, of a silken smoothness throughout. A great deal of what he said was entirely admirable; but there was much dexterous skating over some mighty thin places in the ice, and marvellous careful avoidance of speaking out plainly the thing he was driving at.

Expansion and Stimulation

He kept saying that, after the war, there must be a very great expansion of the present existing Canadian manufacturing industries and the creation of new Canadian manufacturing industries; and also, of course, a great stimulation of Canadian agriculture. He was exceeding careful to say naught of Protectionism; though everybody in Canada who has arrived at years of discretion knows mighty well what ideas and purpose in that regard are held by the gentlemen who are financing the propaganda of which Sir John Willison is spokesman.

At one point in his discourse he said that "Great Britain may realize her aim that she should be self-feeding, having now a much larger area under crop than before the war, and this would remove partially one of Canada's export markets, and other markets would have to be discovered to take its place."

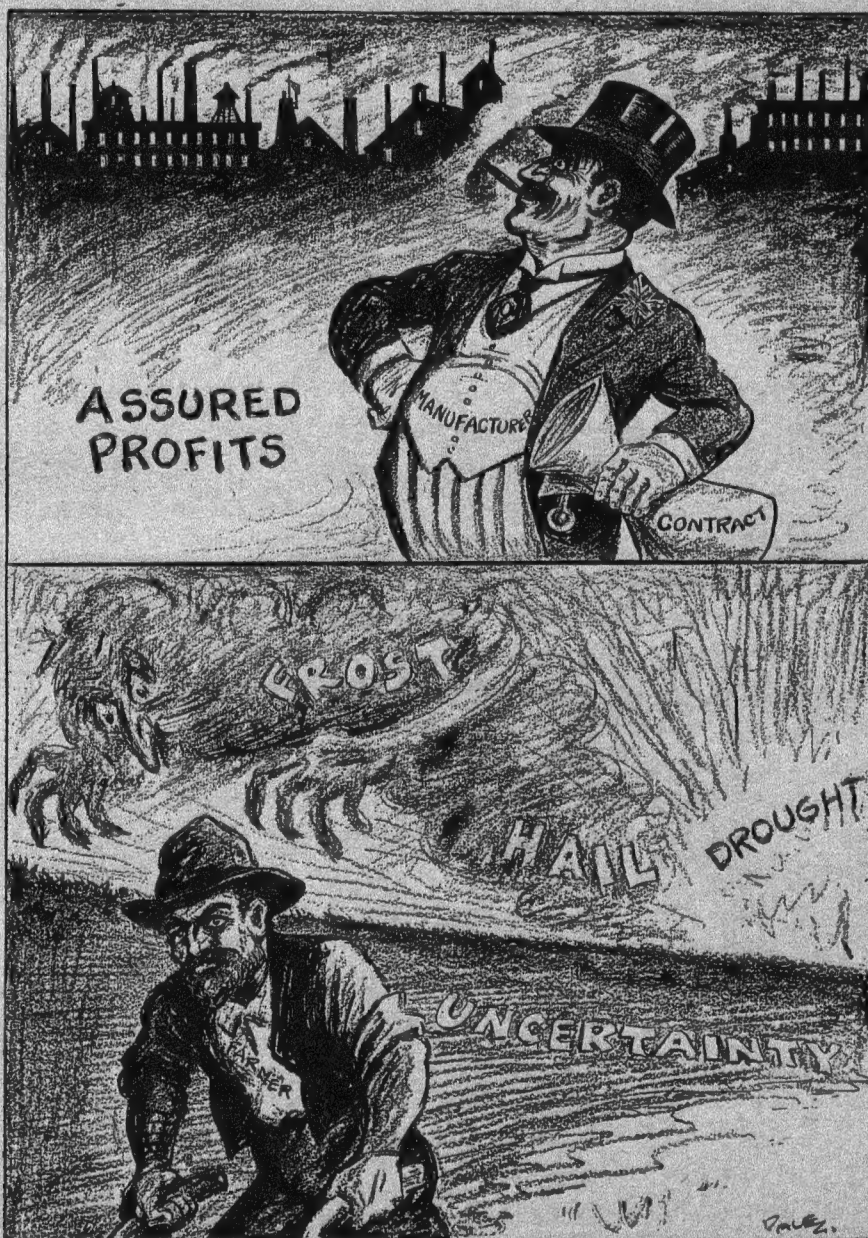
When I heard him say that I pricked up my ears, wondering how he would avoid the obvious and logically necessary conclusion that, in the event of a smaller market in Great Britain for the grain of this country, there will be greater need than ever of the great market to the south. But no; he said never a word of any such thing, but skated along smoothly over the thin spot in the ice, avoiding any reference whatever to freer trade intercourse between this country and the rest of this continent; but only said that "there must be harmony between field and factory."

"Both Field and Factory."

And he said also:—

"When the war is over Canada will have a commercial fleet larger than could have been created in a quarter century of normal development. Cargoes must be provided and both field and factory must provide them by utmost production."

"Well," quoth I to myself, as Sir John went on with his discourse, "let the manufacturers go to it! But let their industries be on a just and equal footing with the basic industry of agriculture instead of being fattened and supported by levying tariff burdens on agriculture!"



EACH DOING HIS BIT—A CONTRAST

Why the Holstein-Friesian?

THE history of the Holstein-Friesian breed begins about 300 B.C., when the Friesians settled on the shores of the North Sea, occupying the present provinces of North Holland, Friesland, Groningen and Drenthe. It is believed that the Friesians came from Central Asia, bringing with them cattle, which tradition tells us were white as snow. Thither also came a German tribe from Hesse, bringing with them black cattle, and settled on a nearby island which was formed by three rivers, and which they called Batavia. The Friesians and the Batavians intermarried and, as Caesar and Tacitus hint, cattle were probably given as dowry with the maidens. In any case, the black and white cattle seem to have united, producing a variegated black-and-white strain, and as the centuries rolled on, the Friesians reared their heavy milking cows, draining their low, rather swampy lands, where they could be drained, keeping out the sea by building massive dykes, erecting their picturesque windmills and attending to their pastoral pursuits.



W. A. Clemons.

In the hands of these thrifty farmers the Friesian cattle developed into the greatest milkers in the world. In 1864, according to Mr. Chenery, the first American importer, the little country of Holland, about two-thirds the size of Nova Scotia, exported 32,000,000 pounds of butter and 61,000,000 pounds of cheese. We read of whole herds of 20 or more averaging over 18 quarts of milk daily for six months, but it is difficult to obtain the records of individuals in Holland for the reason that there was no organization, nothing even resembling our system of registry and advanced registry until 1873, and there was little or no attempt at naming animals by families. So it will be seen that the historian is rather at a loss for definite information as to the work of the Dutch cattle at home. But we do know that the Dutch reared their cattle with as much care as they did their children. Someone has written: "They give their own cows preference over everything else mortal; they are never overworked or underfed, as their wives and children sometimes are; they never lack blankets to keep them warm, nor shade to keep them cool; the warmest, best-built and best-kept portion of the house is set apart for their winter habitation; their food is prepared with strict attention to their tastes; attendants sleep in their apartments to see that no harm comes to them at night, and during the day a door is generally

The popularity of the Black and White due to their ability to make a good showing under varying conditions

By W. A. Clemons

Secretary, The Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada

left open from their stables to the room inhabited by the biped members of the family."

Holsteins in America

The history of the breed on this continent covers a period of less than 70 years. Animals were occasionally imported from Holland, especially by the early Dutch settlers, but these were not kept pure and soon disappeared from sight. To Mr. Winthrop, W. Chenery of Massachusetts, belongs the honor of establishing the first pure-bred herd in America. In 1852 he brought over a cow from Holland, and he himself says that the "extraordinary good qualities possessed by that cow led in 1857 to the further importation of a bull and two cows and in 1859 of four more cows." A year later all this little herd, except one young bull, were slaughtered by the state authorities on account of a pleuro-pneumonia scare. But Mr. Chenery, who was a big man both physically and mentally, as well

name as could be imagined.

Record System Established

It was not until 1873 that there was any organized attempt at registration in Holland, and this progressive step may, I think, fairly, be credited to a desire to cater to the growing trade with America. At this time the Netherlands Herd Book Association came into being, but their first herd book was not published until two years later. Not a few of the Holland cattle were, and still are, red and white instead of black and white, nor is an occasional red and white Holstein particularly uncommon in America. Such animals are not eligible for registry here, but were accepted in Holland on equal terms with the others until 1884, when the Friesian Association instituted an auxiliary herd book in which animals of other colors than black and white are registered.

In 1871 Mr. Chenery, the father of the breed in America, formed the Association of Breeders of Thoroughbred Holstein Cattle, with himself as presi-



A Group of Choice Holstein Heifers, the kind that become Great Producers.

dent. Mr. T. E. Whiting, another Massachusetts man, and an importer of considerable note between 1871 and 1875, instituted what he called the Registry of Thoroughbred Dutch Cattle. There was for years a bitter strife over the name of the breed, as well as over the standards of registration. Upon the death of Mr. Whiting in 1877, his work was taken up by the Dutch-Friesian Association of America, which published its first herd book in 1880. This book consisted of a Main Registry and an Appendix Registry, the latter eventually called Pedigree Registry. An animal of pure breeding might be recorded in the Appendix or Pedigree Registry, and any animal so recorded was to be regarded as a candidate for the Main Registry. To be admitted to this an animal must either pass a rigid physical examination or must make a milk record above a certain minimum (6,000 pounds a year for heifers under two-and-a-half years old and proportionately larger records up to 10,000 pounds at full age), the records to be ascertained by actual daily weighing of each milking. This was really the beginning

given by official testing to the Holstein industry. Up to the present, 35 cows have made records of over 40 pounds butter in seven days, the highest being "Segis Fayne Johanna" with 50.68 lbs. Over a thousand cows have exceeded 30 pounds, and many thousands have made records between 20 and 30 pounds. Holsteins hold all, or practically all, the world's records for milk and butter production. At least 75 per cent. of all the dairy tests held at exhibitions in America during the last 30 years have been won by Holstein-Friesian cows. The only tests for economy of production at the Ontario Winter Fair have been won by Holsteins. The largest records ever made by cows in a fair

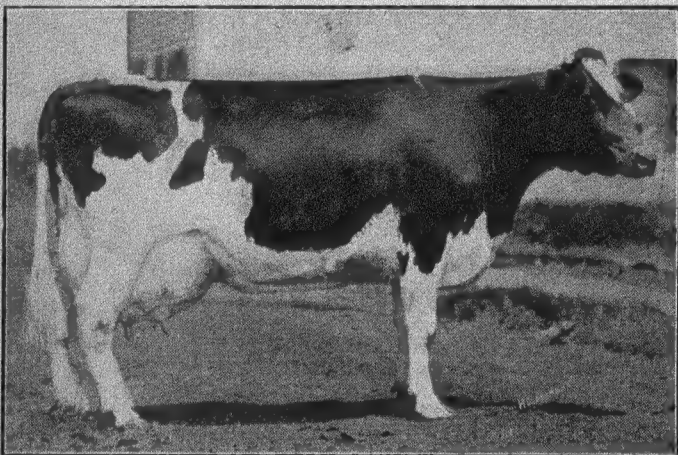
of the Advanced Registry system, now adopted in some form by all dairy breed associations in America. The credit of this tremendous development must go to Solomon Hoxie, secretary of the Dutch-Friesian Herd Book, and later, on the amalgamation of that book in 1885 with the Holstein Herd Book, superintendent of Advanced Registry for the new organization. Mr. Hoxie died only a little over a year ago, at the age of 87 years, leaving behind him a monument in the system of advanced registry that will keep his memory green as long as dairy cattle are bred.

Ups and Downs of the Breed

Holsteins grew gradually in popularity in the United States until the early eighties, when a genuine boom began. The banner year for importations was 1885, when 2,538 animals were imported. From that time there was a gradual falling off until importation ceased altogether in 1905 on account of the prevalence of foot-and-mouth disease in Holland. The first cattle of this breed came to Canada in the winter of 1882-3, several farmers in widely separated localities making small importations at about the same time.

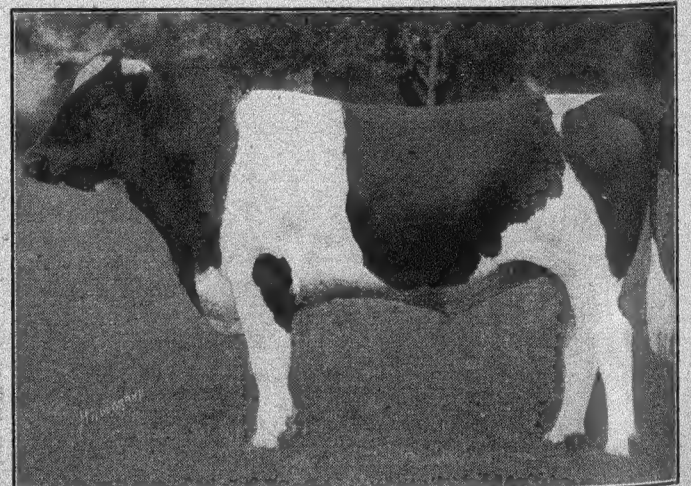
In 1894 the Holstein business took a fresh lease of life with the advent of the official test. The Advanced Registry system had been maintained with minor changes until that year, when plans were matured for the establishment of a system of testing under which representatives of agricultural colleges and experiment stations acted as supervisors, watching and weighing every milking and testing all by the recently-invented Babcock test. Such tests were practically free from any suggestion of inaccuracy, and in a few years established beyond a doubt the fact that Holstein cows had no equals as milk and butter producers. When we consider that approximately three-quarters of a million Holsteins have now been registered in America, all descended from the original imported stock, and that the annual registrations of Black-and-Whites in both Canada and the United States now surpass that of all other dairy breeds combined, we must admit the wonderful impetus

Continued on Page 17



"Woodcrest Dora Dekol," a Splendid Type of the Breed.

At five-and-a-half years she produced 548.4 pounds milk, 35.89 pounds butter in seven days.



"Bag Apple Korndyke 8th," a great Holstein Sire.

Sold at Auction for \$25,000. Sire of a \$53,200 Calf.

Field Tests at Indian Head

WITH the Indian Head Experimental Farm will be for ever associated the name of Angus McKay. He was a pioneer in the double sense of the term. When he first established the experi-

Experiments with Cereal Crops--Success with Ensilage Corn--A Stockman's Rotation--By R. D. Colquette

Other Small Grains

The Indian Head Experimental Farm is one of the places where Victory Oats have shown a decided superiority over Banner in the matter of yields. The following table showing the yields for



Cutting Oats on the Indian Head Experimental Farm. A large amount of Grain is needed for Feed on the Farm.

mental farm the Indian Head district had not yet emerged from the pioneer stage. The echoes of the spike drivers' blows as they laid rail to rail on the main line of the C.P.R. had scarcely died away. The famous row of elevators had not yet made its appearance. The farm, like those around it, the old Bell farm, which was taken over, had not been a profitable venture. Bringing it into a state of high cultivation was very much of a pioneering proposition. But it was in the improvement of methods of farming that Angus McKay was pre-eminently a pioneer. Agriculture in the west was then in its infancy. It was very much of a problem to what extent it could be profitably developed on the great plains. Yeoman service had to be done in discovering the best methods, and to Mr. McKay is due the credit of evolving the summerfallow system, with its various details applicable to western conditions, which has ever since remained the basic principle of successful grain farming on the open prairie. The management of the farm has, of late years, been in the hands of younger men, though Mr. McKay, now well advanced in the seventies, occupies the supervisory position over the experimental farms of the west. An article on the Indian Head Experimental Farm would not be complete without a passing tribute to the man who worked out upon it and upon his own farm the methods which have spelled prosperity for thousands of farmers from the Red River to the Rocky Mountains.

The present superintendent of the farm is W. H. Gibson, who took charge in March 1915. Mr. Gibson is a competent livestock man, and much of the development which has taken place since he took charge is along livestock lines. The work in connection with field husbandry, however, has been kept up, and in this part of the work he is assisted by C. B. Nourse, a returned Princess Pat man. During the course of a day spent on the farm a couple of weeks ago, I secured information as to the results of the experimental work that has been carried on, which should be of value to farmers, especially those working under conditions similar to those at Indian Head. My chief concern, of course, was with field husbandry topics. The work with livestock, which now occupies a prominent place on the farm, was not touched upon.

The Wheat That Made Indian Head Famous

Red Fife wheat, which made Indian Head famous as a grain producing district, has now been largely replaced, as it has in other districts, by Marquis. Some farmers, I learned, however, still pin their faith to the old standby. In the variety work on the farm the experiments are conducted

both on summerfallow and stubble in order to find the comparative value of the different varieties on each kind of land. According to the figures for 1916 and 1917, Red Fife showed its superiority over other varieties on stubble land on the Experimental Farm. The yields confirm the contention of those who still maintain that Red Fife is the better stubble variety, though these

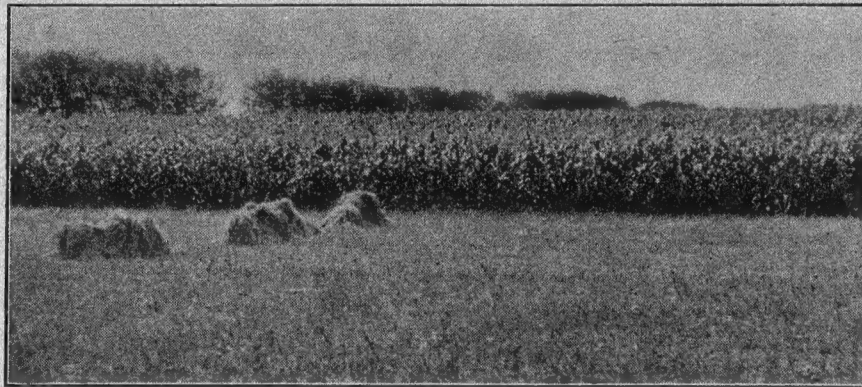
results have not been found on other farms which I have visited. On summerfallow, however, Marquis stands at the top in point of yields, and is the recommendation in the wheat line. "The extra bushels that a man would get by sowing Red Fife on summerfallow would not pay for the trouble of keeping two varieties distinct," said Mr. Gibson. "It would only be a matter of a few years till the seed would become mixed. For

and not so liable to shatter. The indications are that for northern areas it will be early enough to escape the frost in most years.

Tip burning was not in evidence on the farm this year. This is attributed by Mr. Gibson to the shelter which is provided around the different fields by rows of trees. Sawfly has done a lot of damage this year in the district, especially in stubble crops. It was also in evidence to some extent on the farm. "It may be," said Mr. Gibson, "that the work of the sawfly is more noticeable this year on account of the comparatively light crops. It appears to be worse on stubble crops where fallow crops were sown last year. The larva cuts the stem at the first knot above the ground, and over it topples. The grain that falls ripens right up, and if there is any grain developed which is worth



Superintendent Gibson inspecting the Second Growth of his Hay and Pasture Mixture. Photographed August 28, 1918.



Some of this year's Corn Crop. North-western Dent grown for Ensilage.

summerfallow over a period of years Marquis is the outstanding variety."

Ruby, a new early wheat which is being put out by the Experimental Farm, and which has been originated by Dr. Chas. Saunders, at Ottawa, was grown beside Prelude, which has been recommended as an early variety for sowing in northern districts. The results indicate that it will not be long until Prelude is replaced by Ruby. The latter variety is almost as early, is longer in the straw, a better yielder,

saving, you have got to rake the stubble in order to get it."

The Marquis wheat now grown is from original seed re-selected, and is not showing any marked tendency to break up. It is still the practice in the district to burn the stubble, though this is not recommended by the farms. One of the reasons that some men adhere to growing Red Fife is because it is longer in the straw with more leaf. The stubble, therefore, may be cut higher, and a better burn secured than with Marquis.

1915, 1916 and 1917, indicates how these two varieties compare:—

Summerfallow	Stubble
1915—Victory 136 bus.	—
—Banner 125 bus.	—
1916—Victory 110 bus.	80 bus.
—Banner 103 bus.	71 bus.
1917—Victory 129 bus.	92 bus. 32 lbs.
—Banner 104 bus.	85 bus.

Mansurian and O.A.C. 21 are the varieties of barley recommended, as they have given the best yields over a period of years. Albert, a new variety, originated by Dr. Saunders, and a very early barley, may be grown in the northern part of the province. It is also good as a cleaning crop with which to combat wild oats. Both Mansurian and O.A.C. 21 are ahead of Canadian Thorpe, which stands seventh in the list for yields. It is, however, the best two-row variety grown on the farm.

About 15 acres of peas are grown each year. The yield averages around 40 bushels per acre, while in 1915 the yield of over 49 bushels per acre was secured. This crop is cut with a pea harvester attachment, though in 1916 when a heavy rain battered part of the crop into the ground when it was half cut, the old fashioned scythe had to be resorted to. The practice is to allow the peas to become thoroughly ripe before cutting. They are then picked up and threshed right away, and this eliminates the trouble of having the bundles blown about with the wind. The Arthur variety is recommended on account of its earliness combined with good yielding qualities. In 1917 it ripened in 110 days, the next earliest variety being the Golden Vine, which ripened in 113 days. The recommendation is to sow the peas early, just as soon as the wheat is in. It has been found that they will stand just as much frost in the spring as wheat, in fact, crops have come along which have had to withstand 10 degrees of frost.

Many Years Experience With Rye

Fall rye has been grown very successfully on the farm for many years. Last winter it killed out slightly for the first time in many years. Even then the winter killing occurred only in low spots in the spring after a thaw. Mr. Gibson does not see why it should winter kill badly if the proper variety is sown, and at the right time, which is from August 15 to September 1. Only two varieties have been experimented with, North Dakota 59 and the Saskatchewan strain, both of which are different from the common fall rye.

"A man can't expect a crop of fall rye if it is sown late or pastured down to the last blade," said Mr. Gibson, in discussing this cereal. "Many men are expecting too much of this crop. This perhaps is because on a



The Experiments include Ornamental Planting. Bird's-eye View of Hedges and Evergreens.

Continued on Page 22

Local Association Problems

THE following is the report of an address delivered by Mrs. Irene Parlbay, president of the United Farm Women of Alberta, to the conventions of local secretaries of the United Farmers of Alberta, the United Farm Women of Alberta and local co-operative associations recently held in Calgary and Edmonton:—

My idea of these secretaries' conventions is that we get together to discuss the various difficulties that we meet with in the work in our locals. We want to get some practical information from each other how to better conditions in our own districts; we want to find out, for instance, such things as how to increase our membership, how to hold the membership that we already have, how to make our meetings so interesting that we do not have to drag our members to them almost by force, but that if anything happens to prevent one of our members coming to a monthly meeting that occasions him great disappointment. That is not the case, as a rule, with our meetings now. We have the greatest difficulty in getting members to attend them, and we want to try to get together and learn from each other how to make our meetings so interesting that we shall no longer have that difficulty to face. These are just a few of the things that we want to try to get at by discussing things together. If we can gather up any extra enthusiasm or inspiration during the course of our discussions so much the better, but I think the chief thing to aim at in these secretaries' meetings is to get hold of some practical information and instruction to carry back to our members in our own districts.

I think we shall find that most of our locals are suffering from the same complaints; some few have special difficulties of their own, and by talking these over we shall probably be able to find out some way of tackling these difficulties and getting rid of them. I think the mistake we make so often in our locals is that we do not face the difficulties we are up against; we just drift along in an aimless sort of manner and let the difficulties take control instead of taking control ourselves. This situation always reminds me of a piece of land we traded a few years ago; it was bush land, which had been broken by contract and the people who had broken it had just gone around all the stumps and the roots and so for the next two or three years we had a pretty bad time working that field; we were always getting up against the stumps and breaking something. On the other hand, we ourselves have been plowing the adjoining piece this year. The fire had taken the trees but left all the stumps, and our men have been taking them out as they came to them instead of leaving them there for people to come up against year after year. And I think that is the way we should tackle all our difficulties in life; get right under them and get rid of them; if you did that in your locals you would get them doing good work.

Organizations' Two Phases

I heard a friend the other day say that every organization passed through two phases; there was the first phase, in which the members asked themselves the question, "What can the organization do for me?" And then came the second phase when they asked themselves a much more important question, "What can I do for the organization?" I think that those two phases are very clearly marked in the life of our locals. As a rule it is necessary to appeal to the selfish interest of the individual, to show some material advantage in the way of a few cents, perhaps, saved on the dollar before you can get a local started at all. If you are fortunate enough to get away to a good start with some successful co-operative trading your membership is assured because you will have answered to the satisfaction of most men the question, "What can the organization do for me?" In that case you will probably have quite a

An analysis of the difficulties confronting farmers' local associations in Western Canada with some suggestions---By Irene Parlbay

large and growing membership, but your meetings, on the other hand, will be extremely small. You will, perhaps, have your president and secretary and one or two officers, but nobody else, unless you happen, perhaps, on a day when you are distributing supplies or taking orders for some future carload lots. Your organization, instead of being an educational and social organization, will become a mere commercial machine; you will keep your members as long as your success in that one line continues, but if that success dwindles you will find your membership continually fading away, and your local will never reach the second phase. As I said before, it is at present necessary to appeal to the selfish interest of the individual in most cases, but do not make that the foundation and corner-stone of the

in a brisk, efficient manner; third, uncomfortable quarters, at which the meetings are so often held, and fourth, lack of any definite program or plan of work.

With regard to the first of these, unpunctuality, I think that is really the curse of our rural districts, and it does more to spoil our U.F.A. meetings and entertainments than any other thing. You all know the kind of thing that happens. We time a meeting in the afternoon, say for 2:30. Perhaps about three o'clock the people begin to straggle along into the town or village where the meeting is to be held. The horses are hitched up and the men stand around on the sidewalks and "chew the rag"; some discuss a horse deal or other business, some of them go into the pool room or have a hair-

know they can then arrange to do their business when the meeting is finished instead of doing their business first and letting the meeting drag along until the afternoon is really over, you would gradually overcome this condition. I think also you might put it up to your members, as a matter of good business, and also of courtesy to your speakers, if you have any, to be in their places when the meeting commences. By doing that you would soon have better meetings and do more efficient work.

Conduct of Meetings

The next point that strikes me is lack of knowledge of the rules of order and how to conduct the meeting in a simple businesslike way. There are only a few simple rules of order necessary for an ordinary meeting, but everyone should understand those rules and follow them out in order to get the business done briskly and not let things drag along until your members want to drift out because of the slowness of the proceedings. I think every local should have a shelf of reference books, and among those some standard work on the procedure of public meetings, and not only try to get the officers to study the rules of order but get all the members to be familiar with them and use them. We all know the experience of going to a small meeting where you cannot get a man or woman with enough courage to get up and make a motion or second it, or where if someone does get up they talk away on some subject which has absolutely nothing to do with the question under debate, which wastes the time of the meeting and prolongs discussion unnecessarily. If you get your chairman to follow out these rules the meeting will go much better and your members will find it much more interesting. Try to get the practice of passing the offices around. Do not go on year after year with the same officers, because the local is a training ground for leaders, and we want to get a large number of men and women training for leadership in the work of this organization. I think the president should try to hand around the office of the chair during the year, arrange for the other officers to take the chair as often as he can, just for the sake of practice and getting them used to handling a meeting and hearing the sound of their own voices. One of the reasons why the farmers do not take their proper places in life as often as they should is because living with nature tends to make them inarticulate. Part of the work of this organization is to teach the men and women how to express their thoughts and feelings. It is not because we have not got feelings or brains, because we have the best brains of the country on the farms, but we have not got the way of expressing well what is in our brains; and that is why the work of these locals is so important, because it is training men and women all the time to express themselves, training them for public life. There is an old verse in a part of the Bible I came across the other day, Ecclesiastes, where old King Solomon was discussing the farmers. He says, "The farmer follows the plow; his mind is in the furrow and his talk is of bullocks." Now, we do not want the farmer to keep his mind altogether in the furrow; we want him to get out of the furrow sometimes and away into the hilltops and be able to express what he sees there; and the work of your locals should be preparing men to do that.

Uncomfortable Quarters

Then another thing is the uncomfortable quarters in which our meetings are very often held. As a rule these meetings are held in the nearest village or town; very often in a more or less dilapidated, unused building. I think it is the secretary's duty to see that the room where you are holding the meeting is kept in decent order and is more or less clean and as comfortable as it is

Continued on Page 37

Pointed Paragraphs

By Irene Parlbay



Irene Parlbay

Two phases are very clearly marked in the life of our locals. There is the first, in which the members ask themselves, "What can the organization do for me?" And then the second phase, when they ask themselves the question, "What can I do for the association?"

I think we are pretty generally agreed that the success of our locals depend largely on the character of our secretaries. To be a really good secretary one needs boundless enthusiasm and energy, one needs to be industrious, business-like, unselfish, sympathetic and tactful, one needs to have unlimited patience and a good temper. That is a pretty good bundle of Christian virtues, isn't it?

When I recall some of the uncomfortable quarters in which our meetings are often held, and behold the lack of business methods, I try to remember Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage-Patch, and her philosophy, "Oh, Lord, prevent me from getting sour." And sometimes it is pretty hard to keep from getting sour.

Be able to put your finger on some piece of definite work that you have accomplished each year in your own community, and that will make for the success of your local more than anything else.

work in your locals because, if you do, the final result will be absolute failure. Try by your own example and that of the officers and by an educational process to get your members along as quickly as you can to that second phase when you will have every member asking themselves the question, "What can I do for the organization?" When you get that spirit amongst your men and women you will find you will be able to do some talking and get things done. Of course, this will mean a good deal of hard work as well as thought and study on the part of the secretaries. I think we are all pretty generally agreed that the success of our locals depends more on the character of our secretaries than upon any other one thing. To be a really good secretary you need boundless enthusiasm and energy, you need to be industrious, business-like, unselfish, sympathetic and tactful; you need to have unlimited patience and a good temper. Now, that is a pretty good bundle of Christian virtues, isn't it? I think you will find the longer you do secretary's work the more you need every one of those qualities to meet with real success.

The Bane of Unpunctuality

Now I want to mention a few things that, it seems to me, mar the success of our locals more than anything else. The first of these, and I would write it in the very biggest capital letters, is unpunctuality; second, lack of business methods, lack of rules of order and knowledge of how to conduct a meeting

cut and shave; the women say, we might just as well do a little of our shopping before the meeting begins; they go to the store and they meet some of their friends and have a little gossip, and then perhaps they drift into the post office and look through their mail; perhaps they discuss the headlines in the paper, etc., and finally, about three-thirty or four o'clock people begin to straggle into the meeting, creating a disturbance and noise, which is very upsetting to the speaker, if you happen to have one. Then, about five o'clock, every one begins to remember there are milk cows at home and hogs to be fed and all sorts of other chores to be done, and so, whether the business is concluded or not, people begin to clatter out again, and there is your afternoon spoiled and nothing accomplished. I think unpunctuality is a rural failing; we all suffer from it. I know there are occasions on which it is very difficult to be punctual. Sometimes your best cow falls into a mud hole or your colt gets into a barbed wire fence and you cannot afford to go away to a meeting and leave a valuable animal like that, but those, I think, are exceptional cases. I think it is just a bad habit we have got into, and we have borne the burden of it for so long we think it is absolutely necessary and it cannot be got rid of, but I do not think that is the case. I think if our officers would make a rule of beginning a meeting on time and ending on time, which is equally important, the difficulty might be overcome. If your members realize the meeting will stop at a certain time they

United Farmers of Alberta

ONE of the most interesting surveys of the condition of our local U.F.A. associations was obtained in answer to a questionnaire sent out in connection with the recent membership drive. Some locals report that they have got every farmer in the district in their membership; others are meeting with only medium success, while others seem to be having a difficult time keeping the local alive. While outside speakers can do much to stir up enthusiasm no local can maintain its strength and vigor by depending on outside help. The local itself must have the "will to live and progress" or the outside speaker can do nothing. We are afraid that some of our locals do not quite clearly recognize this. Some of our most active and successful locals are those who have never been visited by speakers from the Central office. There is sufficient local talent in every district, if the local will only take the trouble to develop it. Most farmers are modest in regard to their ability to speak in public, but the local is the training ground for leadership: it is there that men must be tried and tested before being elected to more important offices. Mrs. Parly, president of the U.F.W.A., hit the nail on the head in her address to the Secretaries' Conventions when she said that every organization passed through two stages: the first in which every man asked "what can this association do for me?" and the second, in which a man asked himself "what can I do for this association?" The U.F.A. is like your pocket or your farm, the more you put into it the more you will get out of it, with the addition that what you do for the U.F.A. not only helps yourself but helps the other fellow as well. The following extracts are fairly typical of the condition of all our locals, and our members should profit by the analysis of conditions as given here:—

Necessity for Organization

Our local secured members during 1917, mainly by having social gatherings, mostly for the benefit of the younger elements. This will not hold the local together for any length of time. It will be necessary to show the farmers here the necessity of organizing and the benefits we should receive from such organization. The members of our local as well as others here, need education as to what the U.F.A. really is and stands for, and there is more to the U.F.A. than merely dancing and playing and socials.—O. M. Melsness, Valhalla, secretary of Valhalla Local.

A Few Enthusiastic Members

I am afraid our local has "busted up," for I have been unable to get a meeting at all this year. If we had some good speaker in here he might stir them up a little. They all seem to want an organization, but some do not seem to be willing to do anything towards keeping it up.—Jerome Hall, Seven Persons, secretary of Prairie Pride local.

One of the principal reasons I believe why our local has not a larger membership is because the leaders of our local are thought by some to be too socialistic. Another reason, we are so far from a railroad that we are not able to do much in the way of co-operative trading. Still another, the district is sparsely settled. We only have about six really enthusiastic members. The rest are hard to get out to our regular meetings, but are good at turning out to anything a little out of the ordinary, such as a lantern show or entertainment.—G. T. Skinner, Riverton, secretary of Riverton Local.

A Few of Right Type

Our local has always been quite a live one. It never experienced any boom, but fortunately there are a few men of good type who have always been interested, so our union is quite progressive, but we cannot reach all the farmers. There is one class of men whom we cannot get and I do not think ever will until they make a dollar out of it, and that is the extremely selfish

Conducted Officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by the Secretary

H. Higginbotham, Calgary, Alta.

class.—Amos P. Moan, Gwynne, secretary of Gwynne Local.

To Operate Telephones

The trouble here seems partly lack of interest and dissention among the people who should be members, selfishness, lack of time in the summer and bad roads in the winter. We also lack leaders who can work together to make the meetings interesting. We are operating a rural telephone system now in the hope that we may get a better attendance at meetings by keeping the members better informed and also reminding them of the date of meetings. In time we will have the whole district connected up and hope to get a quorum to attend meetings in that way.—E. H. Benner, Jr., Moyerton, secretary of Moyerton Local.

Membership Good

The open and semi-open country immediately available, or rather suitable

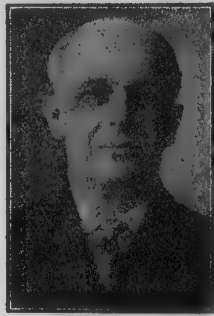
for settlement, is perhaps a little better than 100 square miles in the High Prairie District. Outside this area, the country is more or less heavily timbered, so that we are practically an isolated community. I consider our membership fairly good considering the area from which we have to draw, but we seem unable to make much progress in a material way. For instance, we tried for over two months to get orders for salt to make up a car and failed. No one had time to canvass the whole district, and it was impossible to get everybody to attend a meeting. We know there was more than a car of salt needed.—Geo. E. Martin, High Prairie, secretary, High Prairie Local.

Does Your Conscience Prick?

Wm. E. Hayes, Holden, writes:—
"At a mass meeting of farmers of the Holden district, held August 3,

Mr. Parson's Address

By H. W. Wood, Pres. U.F.A.



H. W. Wood

Among the recent contributions to the discussion of after-the-war policies of Canada was one made by the retiring president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association at their last annual convention. While Mr. Parsons did not deal primarily with after-the-war policies as such, he did put the unsettled tariff question in an "after-the-war" setting and threw down the gauntlet to the organized farmers, and we cannot afford to give less than a very careful study of his pronouncement which was endorsed unanimously by the C.M.A. convention. You will find this address in full in The Guide of August 28, and I hope every farmer in Alberta will read it closely and study carefully the arguments of the C.M.A. In his paragraph on "Manufacturers, Agriculturists, and the Tariff," he goes back to the time prior to the bringing in of the "National Policy," and recites a doleful condition of Canada at that time, because she had only a 12½ per cent. tariff. He states that "our bright young men were attracted in larger numbers to the U.S., a country built up and prospered under a policy of protection." Mr. Parsons evidently believes that these bright young Canadians left Canada for the U.S. because there was a revenue tariff in Canada and a protective tariff in the U.S., but he does not give us the slightest evidence that the tariff system in either country had any influence whatever on their going. I do not believe it did. It is quite true that the protective system had a strangle hold on the people of the U.S. at that time; and Mr. Parsons tells us that the country prospered under it. Did it? Plutocracy prospered as never before in the world. Men accumulated fortunes of millions, then tens of millions, then hundreds of millions, and now they are passing into the billion zone. Prosperity is not the right word for this plutocratic reign; it has been an economic debauch. But what about the prosperity of the farmers during all this time? When this thing began the farmers were just settling in the middle West and sweeping on westward. The land was cheap, the soil in its virgin state, and very productive. Never before was such enormous quantities of grain, beef, pork and mutton produced in any country on such cheap land, and by all laws of human rights the farmers of the U.S. should now be the most intelligent, prosperous and happy people in the world. But they are not. Protection had fastened its fangs in the flesh of their industry, plutocracy had ascended the national throne, and the results were entirely logical. The last census showed that only 35 per cent. of the people of that great agricultural country was left on the farms and that 35 per cent. of those had been reduced to tenantry. Lubin, who perhaps knows more about these conditions than any other living man, says that today about 50 per cent. of them are tenants. This is not the kind of national prosperity that the Canadian farmers want.

But what about the American laborer who furnished the sweat and brawn and largely the brain for these protected industries? Did they share in the spoils? If any Canadian laborer thinks he is going to share protection, except to bear its burdens, let him look at what happened in the United States during the last 50 years. Only a few years ago I saw a statement that 500,000 children in New York were daily going to school hungry, and yet protection has always been asked for in the name of labor.

Evidently this is what Mr. Parsons calls national prosperity and is what he is pleading for in Canada and what he hopes for as a result of our much vaunted "National Policy." But he fears for its safety in Canada for he says that: "We are now in danger, especially on account of the propaganda of one section of our population" (agriculturist) "of failing to profit by experience, losing our balance and blindly yielding to the demand for undermining that which has proved to be the great bulwark of our National, Industrial, and commercial life." You will note that no concern is expressed for our national agricultural life.

we started a branch of the U.F.A. again. I might say that at the meeting held by Mr. Spencer and Mr. McRory, I was chairman, and it hurt me terribly to think that we could not have a hustling energetic local here and your report of July 31, in The Guide, was the climax. I was therefore determined to start one, and on Saturday, August 3, I was elected president here, and we are conducting a two weeks' campaign. Tell that modest young man, Mr. McRory, that his visit bore some fruit."

Protection of Sheep

"The ordinance for the protection of sheep and other animals from dogs, being chapter 82 of the Consolidated Ordinances, 1915, provides, first, that any person may kill a dog in the act of pursuing, worrying or destroying sheep or other domestic animals, elsewhere than on the enclosed land occupied by the owner of the dog. Further than that, on complaint on oath brought before a justice of the peace that any person owns or has in his possession a dog which within three months previous has worried or destroyed sheep or other animals outside the enclosed land of the owner of the dog, the Justice of the Peace may direct such person to appear before him and upon conviction of the evidence of one credible witness, other than the complainant, the Justice may order such dog to be killed within 24 hours and may, in addition, fine the person owning the dog, not exceeding \$20.

"Neither of the above remedies prevent a person, whose sheep or other animals have been worried or injured, from recovering damages against the owner of the dog and in any action so brought it will not be necessary for the plaintiff to prove that the owner of the dog had knowledge of the propensity of the dog to worry or injure animals.

"The law makes the owner of the dog liable for damage a dog does by way of worrying or injuring animals off the land of the owner."—U.F.A. Legal Department.

Chipman Starts Well

A large meeting of farmers was held at Chipman on August 2. Addresses were given by Rice Sheppard, representing the U.F.A., C. F. Brown and M. W. Molyneux, of the U.G.G. Mr. Sheppard outlined the past 13 years' work of the U.F.A., showing very clearly the very many improvements which have been brought about by the organized farmers of the West; but stated if all we hope to secure by organization is to be secured in the near future, it will be by every farmer becoming a member and doing his part. Mr. Brown and Mr. Molyneux spoke along the line of co-operative handling of livestock.

At the close of the meeting a local of the U.F.A. was organized by Mr. Sheppard, and 127 members were enrolled. This is a record membership for a start, and we look for great things from Chipman.

Survey Briefs

I am not particularly worried about this vicinity, for most of the farmers are members or all they need is an invitation to join. I shall see that they have that invitation.—S. S. Sears, Nanton, secretary of Nanton Local.

We have lots of raw material here. All we want is to get it refined.—A. S. Bodenger, MacLeod, secretary of MacBride and Ardenville locals.

Our local is going strong and we are getting after everybody. We are starting a co-operative store in Kitscoty.—Harry M. Pike, Earlie, secretary of Earlie Local.

We are working to get every man in the district to join us. I am doing all in my power to make this a success. We will reach 50 before the year has gone.—Orren Shipby, Glenwoodville, secretary of Glenwoodville Local.

Saskatchewan Grain Growers

Resolution re Seed Grain

REPLYING to a resolution recently adopted by the Buccleugh Grain Growers' Association respecting seed grain for needy farmers of the prairie provinces, Norman P. Lambert, secretary of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, under date of August 29, advises that during the last meeting of the Council of Agriculture, which was held in Winnipeg during the preceding week, a resolution was adopted in relation to seed grain and covering the point raised by the Buccleugh Association.

It was moved by P. Baker, of the United Farmers of Alberta, seconded by J. J. McLellan, of United Grain Growers of Manitoba, and adopted:—

"Resolved that the Council of Agriculture, believing that the Board of Grain Supervisors are fully acquainted with the seriousness of the seed grain situation in many sections of the west, and also the absolute necessity of many farmers receiving financial assistance for the purchase of seed grain, request the Board of Grain Supervisors to advise the Dominion government of the urgent need for the government to take immediate steps to provide the necessary means for farmers needing seed grain."

Educational Picnic

The annual gathering of the Red Jacket Grain Growers at their picnic on August 8 was a tribute to the community spirit so much desired at the present time. With almost every family in the district taking an active interest, it was bound to be a genuine success. This year it was decided to make it as educational as possible, and, being fortunate in getting all the speakers arranged, a splendid opportunity was offered the people to hear what is going on.

Mrs. Bowen, of Wapella, district director, Saskatchewan W.G.G.A., outlined the work the women are doing in the province. Mrs. Feeny, the district school nurse, spoke on "What Disregard of the Child's Health Means." Rev. Harry Heathfield addressed the gathering on "The Urgent Need of Better Citizenship," while Mr. Hawkes, vice-president S.G.G.A., spoke on the tariff. It is the hope of the association that they can make this day an annual opportunity for the people to hear first-class, progressive addresses. The proceeds amounted to \$105, which will be sent to the Saskatchewan W.G.G.A. Ambulance Fund.

Hit With Frost

Amongst the numerous communications received by Central regarding present crop conditions in Saskatchewan is the following excerpt of a letter from John Churn, secretary of the Lilydale G.G.A.:—

"This district has been hit with the frost of July 23 and some of the farmers are without grain of any kind. On account of these conditions the enclosed resolutions have been adopted, which we desire to have placed where they will do the most good. I think they show the general view and touch on points not embodied in any I have seen. Should not something be done for farmers who have suffered loss seriously in these war years? Those who are fortunate enough in saving their crop, or only half crops, should be able to weather the storm. But some must be struggling against adversity with this new burden and those most deserving would whine the least. Starting 1919 with a debt for seed grain as a send-off, together with the increased cost of commodities as a further doubtful help, what chance have they to recuperate in any one year to meet the expenses probably of one or two years' failure? In cases of this class these men must inevitably retire from farm work and the sooner our governments realize that unless some means of lightening our expenses are provided agriculture will decidedly go back and production suffer. I have been here since 1915 and the tariff has always been against me. I long for a change over. Will it come?

Conducted Officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by the Secretary

J. B. Musselman, Regina, Sask.

Or must I get with the other class who benefit by the protective tariff, or possibly remove to another place where living is more reasonable and does not consist in merely existing?"

Resolutions Passed by Lilydale

"Whereas seed grain will be extensively needed and that grain fit for seed can be procured locally in various areas, be it resolved, that the government be requested to arrange that those needing financial assistance to obtain seed grain get it before this local grain is shipped out."

"Whereas government seed grain in our past experience has had excessive quantities of noxious weed seed, be it resolved, that the government be requested to thoroughly inspect and clean all grain they distribute for seed purposes."

"Whereas, the great demand for seed grain will probably cause speculation and a rise in price, and whereas, those needing seed grain have already sustained financial loss and probably are in financial difficulties and should be assisted rather than exploited, be it resolved, that our Central executive place this resolution before the government with a view to fixing a maximum price on seed grain sold by any person other than the regular seed merchants."

Submitted Resolutions

Recently the North Gully Grain Growers' Association in discussing the very serious situation brought about by the July frosts in their districts, adopted a number of resolutions, which were submitted by Central to F. H. Auld, deputy minister of agriculture, and Hon. T. A. Crerar, federal minister of agriculture:—

"Whereas many farmers and ranchers in the province, owing to the dry season, will have great difficulty in securing sufficient feed for their cattle and horses next winter,

"And whereas the northern part of the province has been caught with a severe frost on July 23, thereby ruining a large proportion of the wheat crop,

"And whereas the same wheat straw, if cut and cured at once, would make good feed if provision could be made for handling it on a large and comprehensive scale,

"And whereas the farmers have put their utmost energies and expense to produce the largest possible wheat crop for national as well as personal reasons, and in many cases have lost their whole season's work, and consequently get nothing for their year's work,

"Therefore be it resolved that the members of the North Gully branch of the S.G.G.A., in special meeting assembled, suggest that the provincial or federal government consider the feasibility of handling this feed as early as possible, and pay such value as the feed is worth.

"And further, that we consider the price of the feed should be \$10 per ton, and we consider we have every convenience in the district to allow the cattle to be fed near the feed."

Commissioner's Reply

A copy of the reply which was forwarded to Guy F. W. Merry, secretary of the North Gully G.G.A., has been received for publication, which is as follows:—

"Your letter of July 30 addressed to the Hon. W. B. Motherwell has been handed to me for reply. I am taking up the matter of endeavoring to put parties in the southern part of the province who wish to secure green feed or hay in touch with those men in the north who have same for sale. I have already brought your case before a number of them, who will undoubtedly communicate with you direct. I think that there will be a great demand for feed of this kind if it is cut in time and properly

cured.—(Sgd.) A. M. Shaw, Livestock Commissioner."

Contribution to Y.M.C.A.

If the enquiry were addressed to the members of the Lilydale G.G.A., "Are we downhearted?" on account of the disappointing crop prospects of their district, they would reply: "No." At any rate, it would be fair to anticipate this as their answer, judging by a communication received by Central under date of August 26, from John Churn, secretary Lilydale G.G.A. In the same letter containing resolutions adopted by their association regarding need of financial assistance to Saskatchewan farmers, which are published elsewhere on this page, there is the interesting announcement:—

"Please find enclosed the sum of \$34 to be forwarded to the Y.M.C.A. Military Fund. I would like to state that \$17.25 of this was the result of the work of a few ladies under the management of Mrs. E. Wakefield. They jointly made a cushion, decorated with the flags of the allies, and it raised the above sum. The rest is the balance of our picnic day fund and I am very pleased that this year it is greater than last."

Enthusiastic Life Members

It is always a pleasure to receive assurance from members of the Grain Growers' Association that the vaccine supplied by the association "takes." The particular inoculation which in the following case has had the desired effect, is the one known as a Life Membership.

Under date of August 24, Isaac F. Doyle of Avonlea, referring to his life membership, writes: "Yours to hand. In reply I am pleased to be able to state that I am and have been a life member of the association for the past two years and will remain so until Gabriel sounds his trumpet in the morn."

The Central office is well supplied with life membership buttons, and the secretary of this department of the association work is desirous of writing another 30,000 receipts to other members who will be on hand when "Gabriel sounds his trumpet."

Re High Cost of Living

An interesting example is to hand of the insidious methods adopted for inflating prices, and throws a lurid light upon a system which helps to explain the high cost of living. The following notice has been sent out by the Drumheller coal operators to the retail coal dealers of the prairie provinces:—

"Drumheller, Aug. 23, 1918.

"Gentlemen:—The following order has been issued by the Fuel Controller for Alberta dated Aug. 16, 1918:—

"Order No. 80. A commission has been appointed under the said order and has reached a finding that the increase in the cost of living for the period from April 1 to August 1, 1918, amounts to \$1.5165 per week or .2528 cents per day. I therefore direct that all employees of the coal mines in district 18 shall receive an increase of 25 cents (25c) per day dating from August 1, 1918."

"Order No. 82. Consequent upon the increased cost of production throughout the district, the following advances in the selling price of coal F.O.B. the mines in the province of Alberta are authorized. In the Drumheller area the price is authorized to be increased 16 cents per ton."

"W. H. ARMSTRONG,

"Director Coal Operations. "Prices heretofore quoted you, will, therefore, be increased the above amount, to continue until further orders from the controller."

Six Hundred Per Cent. Advance

It will be observed that order No. 80 authorizes an increase of wages for the miners of 25 cents per day, or \$1.50 per week; to offset "the increase in the cost of living for the period from April 1 to August 1, 1918, which amounts to \$1.5165 per week, or .2528 cents per day"; according to a commission appointed under the order of the Fuel Controller for Alberta, dated August 16, 1918.

It is equally interesting to observe, however, that order No. 82 authorizes an increase of 16 cents per ton, "consequent upon the increased cost of production throughout the district." On the face of it, this is a very innocent and apparently justifiable announcement. But when examined beneath the surface and exposed to the clear, cold light of investigation, its innocence is transposed to shame.

Many miners produce ten tons of coal per working day, so that in reality the actual increase in the cost of production is about 2½ cents per ton. Whereas, the advance price by the mine operators to the dealers of 16 cents per ton is 600 per cent. over the increase to the miners and explains two very interesting facts. The first is that, as far as the "dear public" is concerned, it is the same old story of "all that it will carry." The second and equally important fact is, which should not be lost sight of amidst all this coal gas, it has been the popular and general practice to place the responsibility for these availing prices upon the Bolsheviki tendencies of the labor unions. But orders No. 80 and No. 82, as quoted above, expose this as a misrepresentation of the facts and a suggestion which is without foundation.

Who is Responsible?

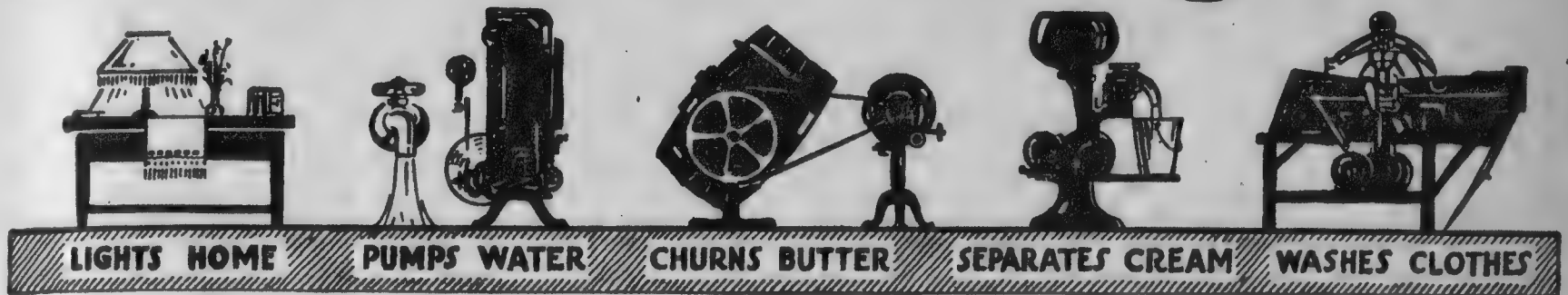
Another interesting development in this situation is suggested by the knowledge that W. H. Armstrong, director of coal operations for the province of Alberta, is a mine operator himself, and has personal financial relations with western mining interests. In addition to all this there is the even more serious situation, created by the statement, which finds frequent expression throughout District No. 18, that Dominion Fuel Controller McGrath has no jurisdiction over the fuel controller of Alberta who, therefore, is apparently making these orders "off his own bat" and for obvious reasons.

This may not be the fact, but in justice to all concerned the matter is sufficiently serious to justify the public in demanding an investigation into these suspicious circumstances, which, to say the least, are very disconcerting. With the heroism and sacrifice rendered by the boys in the trenches, as well as the sacrifices demanded from those who "abide by the stuff" for the defence and protection of Canada's resources of life and property, it is maddening to discover that such splendid patriotism is being so prostituted to profiteering during this great distress of the allied nations.

A Suggestion

In the matter of resolutions in our provincial convention, I would like to suggest that more than one resolution committee should be appointed. My idea is that we should specialize in this matter and have a separate resolution committee for the resolutions dealing with different subjects. For example, one resolution committee dealing with the matters of organization and education, another with finance and trading, another with public questions, another with the labor problem, etc., etc. These committees could then meet separately on the same day, if necessary, and discuss resolutions bearing on the subjects for which the committees are appointed. Much time could thus be saved and much better work done; also more expert information could be given by those who were specially competent to deal with the special subjects which would be referred to them.—H. K. Misenhimer, president Strongfield G.G.A.

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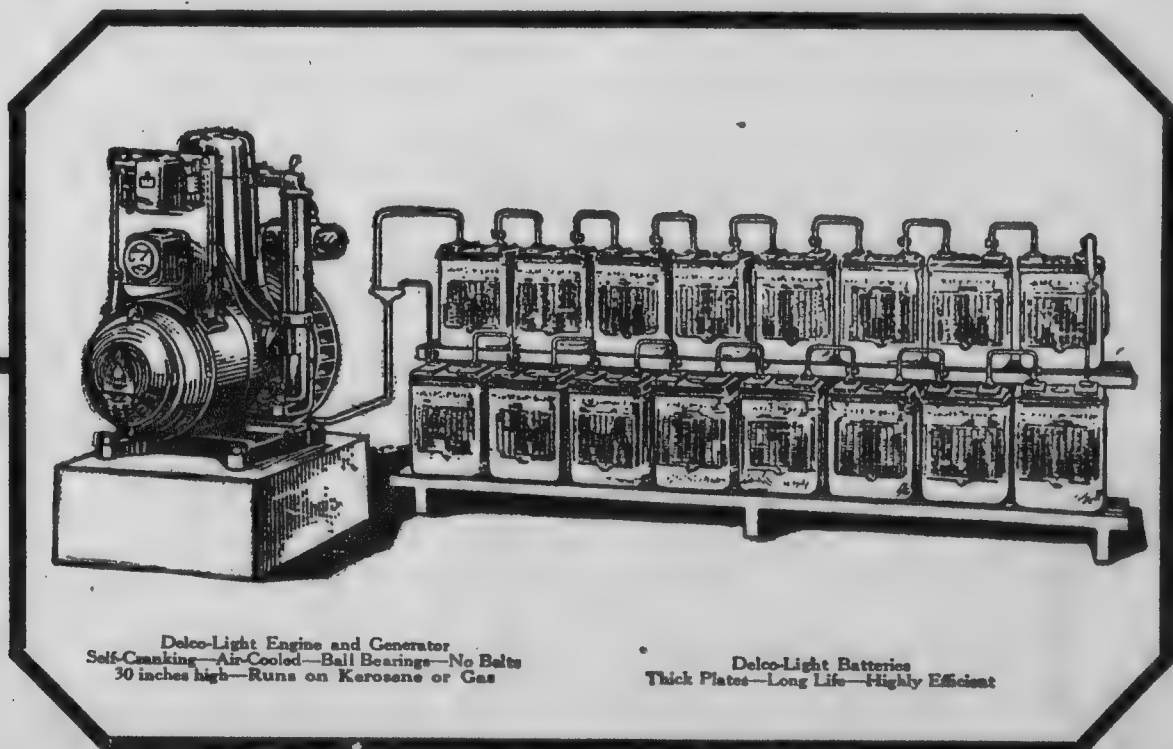
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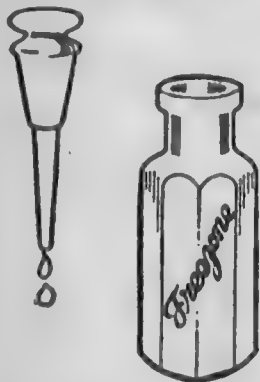
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They Don't Know

"THEY don't know what you've got." A young Manitoban, a citizen of a town in the southern part of the province spoke the words. He was speaking of the people of the province generally and their position in reference to the Grain Growers' Association. "Take my own case," he said, "I was in the same position till I heard Wood, of Alberta, here in the Chautauqua a few weeks ago. It was one of the finest things educationally, that ever came to this town. I hadn't known what the Grain Growers stood for, nor what they had to offer the local community. No one in the four years I have been here had ever mentioned the association to me or asked me to join, but after hearing this address I went at once to the secretary and told him I wanted to become a member. The reason why the association isn't stronger is that it hasn't gone after members. People don't know what you've got."

What Does it Signify?

The view expressed by this speaker is one that should be given serious consideration by every official of the Grain Growers' Association, both local and general. There can be no doubt that in many parts of the province, it is very applicable. There are too many people both on farms and in the little country towns who have no conception of the aims and ideals of our movement. One is continually meeting people who regard it as a commercial body and as concerned mainly with saving or making money for its members. Even among the members of the association there are many who have never any true conception of the program which the association has set before itself. It is safe to say that taking the province as a whole there is at least 50 per cent. of the population to which the Grain Growers' movement has never yet been in any practical way introduced, and who, as a result, have as yet no idea of any responsibility on their part for connecting themselves with it or lending their power to its activities.

It is unquestionably "up to" the Grain Growers to let the people know what they've got and what they are doing. Every local branch must regard itself as under obligation to leave no doubt or misapprehension in the mind of any one in its community as to what principles it stands for, and what objects it hopes to realize. The association should realize that it exists to impress itself upon its neighborhood, to give its message to the people around and to attract into active membership every one who can be won for the cause. And this cannot be done apart from planned and concerted action. The association, as an association, must discuss and consider and decide how to appeal to men and women, how to keep its views and ideals and activities before the minds of the local population, how to renew the appeal when it may have been temporarily ineffective. In a word the association must recognize that it is organized for work, and that work it must seriously undertake and accomplish.

What Shall We Do About It?

A number of things will be included in the doing of this work, in the association, saying its word and saying it effectively to the local community. Perhaps they may be enumerated somewhat as follows: 1st, Regular meetings so well maintained and so fully advertised that they come to be known as an established part of the life of the community. 2nd, Special meetings specially prepared for, to which the community outside the actual membership is especially invited to hear special presentation of some phase or phases of the work. 3rd, Constant advocacy of the cause by the members in the ordinary contact with neighbors. 4th, Special canvassing and publicity campaigns carefully planned by the directors, and designed to add to the strength of the local branch as well as to diffuse information regarding the movement generally. 5th, Provision for widespread and frequent circulation of the literature of the movement. Every local should have a literature committee or an individual

Conducted Officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by the Secretary

W. R. Wood

306 Bank of Hamilton Building,
Main Street, Winnipeg

whose duty it will be to have on hand and to provide for distribution as may be found wise, of such literature as will keep the movement and its principles before the community. 6th, Practical application of principles in local co-operation, leading the community into the fellowship which comes from working together. This will mean not only co-operative buying and selling but co-operative social, literary and cultural work generally. 7th, Keeping touch and keeping faith with the movement generally so as to be able to interpret and apply its message and its influence to the local community. It is fundamental that the individual and the local association should not lose sight of the vision and the promise and the goal. And for this, it is necessary that contact be maintained with workers and organizations elsewhere. Thus will the wider advantages be realized and the wider ideal attained.

A Suggestion in Fruit

The following incident related in a letter received the other day may be of interest to many in the country districts in these threshing days. Even if too late for this year it is well to know what may be done along this line:

"I sent to a man at Nelson, B.C., for some fruit and told him I would take a couple of boxes of apples if he had them. A few days after I received a message from the C.P.R. that 14 boxes of apples were at the station for me. After paying the express I was able to sell the apples at \$2.00 a box and in two hours they were all sold. Telephone enquiries came in for two days afterward wanting apples for threshing. I believe I could have sold 50 boxes in the following day. The same day apples were selling in the local store at \$3.75 per box. These I got, of course, were not the best winter apples, but for threshing were as good as the best. Why could not the local secretaries act in this matter and by anticipating their wants make the arrangements necessary for threshing fruit."

W.S.G.G.A.

It is suggested that during the early fall the members of Women's Sections and women grain growers generally throughout the province look carefully into the constitution of the Women's Section with a view to suggesting improvement. All proposals for amendment or addition to the constitution should be in the secretary's hands as early as possible, in order that the necessary steps may be taken toward having them published and finally accepted at the annual convention and incorporated in the revised constitution. Points may occur to local workers that would otherwise be overlooked. Let every one help.

The Leaven is Working

A meeting was held and a branch organized at a certain point early in August. One farmer who attended that meeting lived some seven miles away, and on going home began to draw the attention of his neighbors to the work of the association, with the result that considerable interest was aroused, and as soon as the busy season is over they are planning to organize a branch for themselves. Thus gradually but surely when men secure an intelligent grasp of the need for organization and the possibilities before the movement the cause is strengthened and the numbers grow.

In a number of districts which were only partially touched by the Summer campaign the active propaganda will be resumed as early in the fall as possible and it is confidently expected that the report of numbers added and of branches organized by the end of the year will be the best yet. Every branch

that desires to be included in the fall campaign should correspond with the Central office early, as to date and speakers.

Biggest in Manitoba

To Mr. S. Martini and a loyal group of workers with him at Beausejour belongs the unique distinction of having with practically no external assistance gathered during recent weeks the largest membership of any single local association in Manitoba. Since the first of August, Mr. Martini has remitted to the Central office fees for 176 members. Deducting 12 names of individuals who will be associated with a neighboring branch there is still left 164 names, which is very considerably larger than the next competitor. The Manitoba page offers its heartiest congratulations to Mr. Martini and his splendid band of workers. Beausejour and the Brokenhead district generally are taking the right way to put themselves into the very front rank of progressive Manitoba communities.

"For You to Quote"

The morality which the prophets had in mind in their strenuous insistence on righteousness was not merely the private morality of the home, but the public morality on which national life is founded. They said less about the pure heart for the individual than of just institutions for the nation.—Rauschenbusch.

All human goodness must be social goodness. Man is fundamentally gregarious and his morality consists in being a good member of his community. A man is moral when he is social; he is immoral when he is anti-social. The highest type of goodness is that which puts freely at the service of the community all that a man is and can. The highest type of badness is that which uses up the wealth and happiness and virtue of the community to please self.—Rauschenbusch.

Competitive commerce exalts selfishness to the dignity of a moral principle. It pits men against one another in a gladiatorial game in which there is no mercy and in which 90 per cent. of the combatants finally strew the arena.—Rauschenbusch.

Nothing is more obvious than the fact that the present industrial order is now on probation, and that its justification must be found in its contributing both to utility and to justice. If it does not serve, it must surrender.—Peabody.

What is the most immediate and insidious peril which threatens the social movement of the present age? It is the peril of a practical materialism, the interpretation of this vast and varied enterprise of responsibility, fraternity, and hope, as an external, economic or political transition, instead of a human, ethical and spiritual adventure.—Peabody.

Here, then, are two types of political ethics which seem in absolute conflict with each other—the conception of the state as an instrument of gain or conquest, and the conception of the state as a moral organism, an agent of idealism, a preliminary stage in the evolution of the Kingdom of God.—Peabody.

To the average party man, especially if he be a local worker eager for the success of his own side, party is apt to become a fetish. He shouts for it; he canvasses for it; he supports it without stopping to think whether it is right or wrong. It is chiefly among these well-meaning, heedless men that party spirit substitutes passion or habit for independent reflection.—Hunt.

Political democracy stands for the abolition of those institutions which give constitutional permanence to classes and is unalterably opposed to the creation by law of artificial barriers or distinctions among the people in either the social, political, or industrial world.—Hunt.

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you'll never beat the warm, sympathetic comradeship of your good horse and the leisurely ease and downright comfort of a real good buggy or carriage. Talk as you like about motor cars—there's a class and style to the horse and rig, if they're good, that a hustling, noisy engine can never equal. Choose a real, quality, Brantford Carriage this fall—you'll be sure of getting the smart, up-to-date design, the beautiful workmanship and the seasoned, high

quality materials that have made these beautiful vehicles the envy of passers-by on Canadian roads for over 30 years. Every style that is worthy is represented in this splendid, favorite line. You are sure to find the buggy or carriage that exactly suits you. Quality—always the very best.

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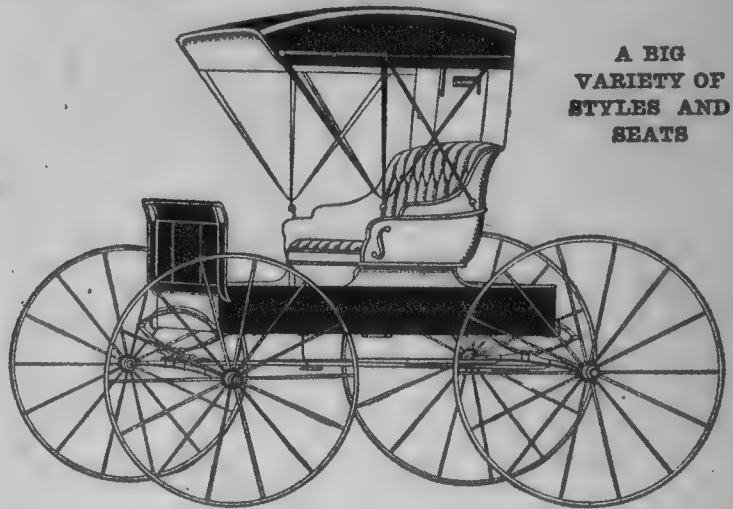
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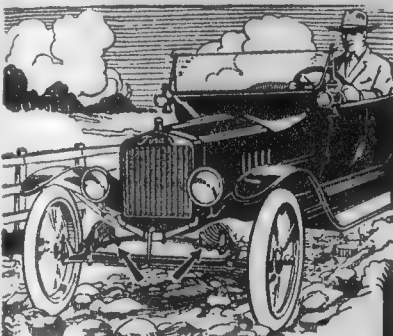
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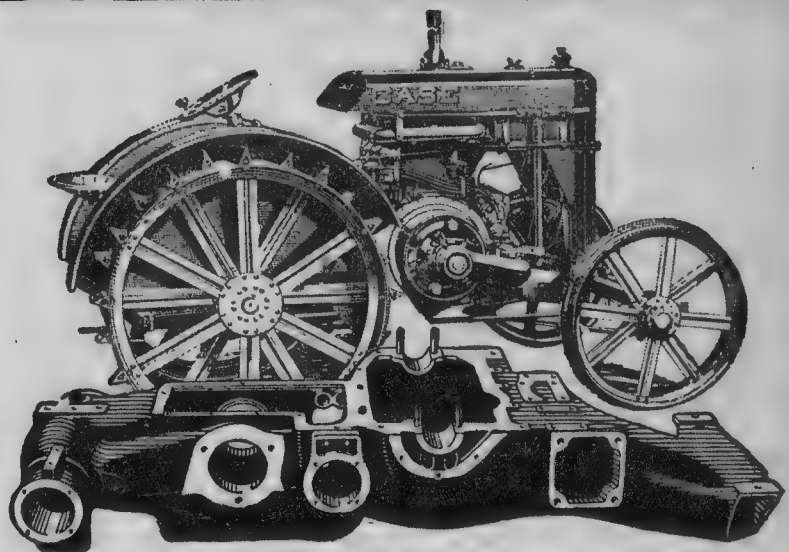
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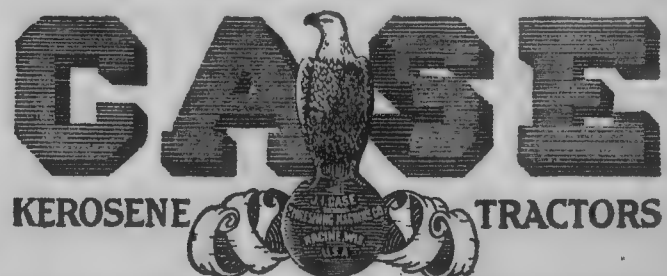
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Color Fads in Livestock Breeding

Question of Utility more Important than Color

By J. P. Sackville

It has been said that a good animal is never a bad color. There may be exceptions to this but at the same time it is true that the question of color is after all a secondary consideration. Certain breeds, such as the Holstein-Friesian, must be black and white; the Percheron, gray or black; the same holds true with respect to color with all breeds; they must have certain distinct color markings in order to qualify for registration. No one will have any quarrel with them in this. It has taken years of breeding to fix certain characteristics in these animals, color being one. It adds much to the pleasure and interest in livestock breeding, that we have different breeds possessing distinct differences in conformation, color and purposes. The fact that we have different breeds requires more skill to carry on breeding operations than if all cattle were of the same type and color.

The trouble is that there are cases where this question of color has been carried to the point when it overshadows other things of greater importance. About a year ago I met a gentleman who had made up his mind to establish a herd of Shorthorns. His ambition was to own a herd, every animal of which was white. Now it is true there are many good Shorthorns that are white, in fact one of the most noted Shorthorn bulls in America, "White Hall Sultan," was white. "Archer's Hope," W. A. Dryden's bull; and "Burnbrae Sultan," exhibited by Mr. Auld, were both winners in their class at one of the largest livestock shows in Canada recently. Both of these bulls were white. The point is when one goes out to buy an animal and the very first qualification that he suggests is that they must be a certain color, then the probability is that other and more essential points will not receive the consideration they warrant. This was what actually occurred at one time in the United States. A great number of the breeders got the craze for red Shorthorn bulls, and a bull was bought, if he conformed to that color regardless of anything else. The result was the demand for animals of this color became so widespread that very soon there was not a sufficient number of good bulls to go around, and many inferior red bulls were used for breeding. At the same time decidedly superior bulls, roan and white in color, were passed up simply on account of color. Simply an example of the evils resulting from such extreme ideas. It is gratifying to know, however, that breeders are each year becoming more tolerant in the question of color. A few years ago a white animal was not looked upon with favor, but provided an animal possesses those



An Even Dozen. Not a Puzzle, but Can You Find the Twelfth Fig?

characteristics that go to make up a good individual they will not stick on color.

There has been a tendency for breeders of Holstein-Friesian cattle to lean towards those animals with light colors. It is true this has not been carried to a degree where it has had any pronounced ill effect on the breed, the breeders in most cases selecting for production coupled with size and strength. At the same time it indicates that it is possible to be carried away by such fads. It is reported that representatives of the Belgian Department of Agriculture are at present visiting Canada for the purpose of looking over the herds of Holstein-Friesian cattle in anticipa-

are apt to lose sight of the substance. The purpose for which these animals have been produced must never be lost sight of. The dairy cow provided she is able to utilize the feed consumed for the production of a large flow of milk has the ability to continue doing this over a period of years, is possessed of good blood line and a regular breeder, serves the purpose for which she was developed. The beef animal must be of such conformation and disposition that they are adapted for developing flesh and storing up fat for the time when they will be slaughtered, together with the ability to stamp this same characteristic on their offspring. First, be sure when selecting such animals, that they are able to perform these functions economically and satisfactorily, after which less important matters such as color may receive all the consideration desirable. It is interesting and worthy of note that in connection with the work of that pioneer breeder of Shorthorns, Amos Cruickshank — as revealed by that excellent author, Alvin H. Sanders, in Shorthorn Cattle — was never swayed by any flight of fancy. The following taken from Mr. Sanders' book referred to, is significant: "Firm as a rock in his convictions, steadfast to the end in maintaining his views, he recognized no test of value in cattle save that of demonstrated ability to turn straw, turnips and 'cake' into pounds, shillings and pence at a profit. Beauty was to his severely practical eye but skin-deep at best. Of itself it paid no rent. He never allowed himself, therefore, in making his selections of breeding stock to lose his heart or head to any beast, be it ever so 'bonny,' if it had only graceful outlines or mere 'sweetness' of character to recommend it."



A Reliable Source of Farm Power. Utility is the First Consideration.

tion of purchasing at the close of the war. It is understood that they are not particular about light color provided they are satisfactory in every other respect. Apparently, the color fad hasn't much consideration with them.

It is not the purpose here to single out any particular breed as those where a weakness has been shown in respect to the question of color. The Shorthorns and Holstein-Friesians have simply been mentioned as two cases where it has been manifest. Taken as a class our present day breeders are men of sound judgment, and whose breeding operations are being developed along the right lines. At the same time, as has been pointed out, there are cases where in grasping for the shadow they

a flock in his convictions, steadfast to the end in maintaining his views, he recognized no test of value in cattle save that of demonstrated ability to turn straw, turnips and 'cake' into pounds, shillings and pence at a profit. Beauty was to his severely practical eye but skin-deep at best. Of itself it paid no rent. He never allowed himself, therefore, in making his selections of breeding stock to lose his heart or head to any beast, be it ever so 'bonny,' if it had only graceful outlines or mere 'sweetness' of character to recommend it."

Sale and Show Directory

October 16.—G. H. Hutton, cattle, sheep and swine, Lacombe, Alta.

October 23-24.—Alberta Provincial Sheep and Swine Breeders Association sale; also show of soil products by the Edmonton Exhibition Association at Edmonton, Alta.

Oct. 23-24.—Manitoba Sheep and Swine Breeders' Association sale of sheep and swine, Brandon, Man.

October 30.—Alberta Sheep Breeder's Association, pure-bred rams and ewes, Calgary, Alta.

The Jersey cow "Spermfild Owl's Eva," owned by Meridale Farms, New York State, as a three-year-old gave a yearly production of 894 pounds milk and 511.80 pounds fat; and as an eight-year-old she produced 16,457 pounds milk with 993.30 pounds fat. The same cow has just recently completed a record of 15,504 pounds milk and 883.72 pounds fat at 12 years old.



The Red, White, and Roan. Type, rather than Color has been kept in view in the selection of these.



"Jacob Tensen II," Junior Yearling Holstein Heifer
Calif. First in her Class at Edmonton Summer Fair, 1918.
Bred, Owned and Exhibited by Geo. Bevington,
Winterburn, Alta.

Why the Holstein-Friesian?

Continued from Page 8

ground test were made by Holsteins at the Eastern Ontario Winter Fair at Ottawa.

Other breeds than the Holstein-Friesian contain large-yield cows, but no other breed offers as large a percentage of large yielders as does the Holstein-Friesian. This characteristic, due to centuries of breeding for a purpose, has endowed the blood of this breed with wonderful potency in grading or crossing. The Holstein bull possesses a vigorous constitution, above, we believe, that of any other dairy breed. Hence his value for grading up ordinary dairy herds.

Why Holsteins are Popular

According to the scientists who study the food subject exhaustively, the milk of Holstein-Friesian cows is in chemical composition and mechanical make-up the nearest approach to human milk that can be found. Its butterfat is put up in fine globules that facilitate emulsion, digestion and assimilation in the human system. Its other solids are so proportioned to the butterfat that the milk is practically a balanced ration for the infant as well as the adult.

A notable characteristic of the Holsteins is their adaptability to varying climatic conditions. They were brought to their present high standard on the rich meadows of Holland, but they lose nothing by removal to other countries. They thrive in the great dairy districts of Ontario and Quebec, on the hills and in the valleys of the eastern provinces, on the western prairies and on the rich alluvial lands of the Pacific slope. Early importations of Dutch cattle are believed to have exercised great influence on the formation of the Shorthorn and Ayrshire breeds. Pure-bred Holsteins are now becoming exceedingly popular in Great Britain, although for years it has been impossible to import livestock from the continent, except one importation made in 1914 by special arrangement with the Board of Agriculture. In Belgium, Germany, Denmark, Sweden and Russia, Holsteins have done remarkably well. They are the favorite cattle of South Africa and are numerous in New Zealand. In Australia, the West Indies, Japan and China they are becoming well known.

In proof that this breed has maintained a high standard of vital force, we point to its use in almost every climate, including that of Northern Russia, nearly up to the Arctic Circle. Here in Canada it is as hardy as our native cattle. Its calves are raised without difficulty. Taken from their dams at a few days old, and reasonably fed on skim milk and a little oil-meal and bran they grow like weeds. Given plenty of food, no matter if much of it is roughage, they develop rapidly. The heifers usually drop their calves at about two years old, and henceforth are profitable to their owners. The type of the breed is the result of centuries of selection and environment and it has distinguished these cattle in all parts of the world. With it has come the marvellous and profitable production of yield and the character-

istic tendencies of powerful digestion and perfect assimilation of food. Large size in the Holstein is the first thing to impress the casual observer and its importance should never be disregarded. To the type of these cattle is due their extraordinary constitutional vigor or vital force.

On account of the scarcity and high prices of all kinds of meats, the production of veal is now adding an important item to the credit side of the farmer's balance sheet. No kind or quality of veal is in such great demand as that of the Holstein-Friesian breed and its grades. Veal is also an important

source of revenue to the dairymen of North Holland and Friesland. They supply vast quantities to the English markets. Cows of this breed make an excellent quality of beef. Whatever may be the breed, in no country does a dairy herd last longer than from six to ten years; age, accidents and failures to breed constantly deplete it. If the cow thus dropped out cannot be profitably turned to beef, the capital in the herd is totally lost every period of from six to ten years. Cows of this breed put on flesh rapidly when dry, and their beef commands a high price. Over and above all labor and cost of keep the average Holstein-Friesian cow will show a nice profit on the butterfat she produces, while the skim milk will not only rear her own calf but a couple of litters of pigs besides.

Owners and breeders of Holstein-Friesian cattle base their claims for the superiority of the breed over all other dairy breeds mainly on the following points: that the Holstein-Friesian is a large, strong, vigorous cow, full of energy and abounding in vitality; that her physical organization and digestive capacity is such that she is able to turn to the best of advantage the roughage of the farm, converting the same into merchantable products; that she yields large quantities of most excellent milk, fit for any and all uses and especially well fitted for shipping purposes; that heredity is so firmly established through her long lineage that she is able to perpetuate herself through the production of strong, healthy calves; and that, when for any reason her usefulness in the dairy is at an end, she fattens readily and makes excellent beef.

Livestock and Feed

The Guide is in receipt of letters from farmers, who, on account of scarcity of feed, are anxious to dispose of surplus stock. Others, more favorably situated, have more feed than they can utilize and would be willing to take stock either at so much per head, or on a share basis. In order to assist this situation The Guide will publish, free of charge, announcements of both such cases. The following letters have been received recently:—

D. Maloney, Clyde, Alta., would take 50 head of stock to winter.

John F. Strachan writes as follows: "I will be pleased to get in touch with those having sheep for sale in the southern part of Saskatchewan and Alberta where feed is scarce."

A letter from Geo. H. DeLaMare, Roblin, Man., states that he has plenty of feed and not sufficient stock to utilize it. Would buy 35 head of yearling cattle.

E. E. Pickering, Briarlea, Sask., would like to get in touch with those having cattle for sale. He would also buy a few young horses, and would prefer procuring these animals from farmers reasonably close to Prince Albert, Sask.



"Princess De Kol Queen," Owned by P. Pallesen.
Calgary. First in Aged Class, Calgary
Summer Show, 1918.

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Saskatchewan Sheep and Swine Sales

under auspices of
SASKATCHEWAN SHEEP AND SWINE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATIONS
will be held at

Saskatoon, Oct. 30 Regina, Nov. 1

Pure-bred males and females of both classes of stock, as well as high-grade ewes will be offered for sale. Special terms granted to Saskatchewan farmers under the Livestock Purchase and Sale Act.

ENTRIES CLOSE OCTOBER 5

For Sale Regulations and Entry Forms apply to:—

A. M. SHAW Live Stock Commissioner

REGINA

Great Dispersion Sale

of Pure-Bred Shorthorn Cattle, Shropshire Oxford, and Hampshire Sheep and Yorkshire Swine

**AT THE EXHIBITION GROUNDS
LACOMBE, ALTA.**

On Wednesday, 16th day of October, 1918

At 1 PM. SHARP

Mr. George H. Hutton, Lacombe, intends to disperse the flocks and herds on The Paradise Stock Farm, and this sale will include:—

40 HEAD OF Registered Shorthorn Cattle

comprising cows, with calves at foot; two and three-year-old heifers; yearling heifers; calendar-year calves; and two yearling bulls. A number of the females are sired by "Royal Archer," imp., and all are the kind of cattle that will appeal to those who want well-bred, reliable sorts for breeding purposes. The majority of them have calves at foot, and all of breeding age have been bred again.

The sheep offering comprises:—

115 Shropshire Rams. 50 Shropshire Ewes.

30 Shropshire Ewe and Ram Lambs

All Sired by Imported Ram

15 Oxford Rams. 30 Oxford Ewes (All Yearlings)

20 Hampshire Rams. 35 Hampshire Ewes.

(Only four over four years)

350 High-Class Grade Ewes

90 Per Cent of them Young Ewes

20 Yorkshire Sows

All Registered. These will weigh 250 pounds at time of Sale; are a nice uniform lot and form one of the most prolific Prize-winning Strains in Canada.

This Sale is an unequalled opportunity to secure some of the highest class of prize-winning and breeding stock. Catalogs ready on day of Sale. Watch following issues of The Guide for further announcements.

Auctioneers: **J. W. DURNON, Calgary; U. F. DAMBON, Bentley; S. W. PAISLEY, Lacombe.**

TERMS: Cash, unless previously arranged with Mr. Hutton. Strangers will please bring marked cheque, or bank reference.

THE PARADISE STOCK FARM

LACOMBE, ALTA. G. H. GARLICK, Manager.
Lacombe, on the C. & E. Branch of the C.P.R., is 80 miles South of Edmonton and 114 miles North of Calgary. First-class transportation facilities.



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Herds established on the basis of choicest blood lines, modern individuality and breeding ability. Price has been a secondary consideration when the above qualities were available. Our Shorthorns include the best of pure Scotch breeding. Our Berkshires are the best we could import from the great herds of the United States and the best strains to be found.

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THE WRIGHT FARM DRINKWATER, SASK.

SHEEP AND PIGS FOR SALE

NEED THE ROOM

30 Registered Oxford and Shropshire Shearling Rams, 100 Registered Oxford and Shropshire Ewes, all ages; Berkshire and Tamworth Pigs, all ages; Pigs from "Ames Rival 148th," ready to ship; also show stock. Holstein Bull Calves from tested cows. Pigs from Kentucky State Fair Champion ready in a few weeks. Write for prices.

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VANCOUVER, B.C.

Barron Wins at Toronto

MR. John Barron, of Carberry, Man., the veteran breeder of Shorthorns in Western Canada, made a splendid showing at the Toronto Exhibition this year. In competition with the best herds in the Dominion he was awarded some of the highest honors, including championship and herd prizes. In bulls, three years and over, "Lancaster Lord," recently purchased by Mr. Barron, from Robt. Miller, Stouville, won first and was afterwards declared senior and grand champion of the breed. In a great line-up of 16 senior Shorthorn heifer calves, Barron won first on "Lavender 47th," the same animal winning the junior championship in Shorthorn females. In senior yearling heifers, "Oaklawn Baroness" stood first and "Cueilly's Gem" third, both from the Carberry herd. "Fairview Baroness Queen" and "Fairview Jubilee Queen" in the class for Shorthorn cow, three years and over, won second and third respectively. Barron also won third in class for heifers, two-year-old, on "Lavender 46th."

In addition to the winnings mentioned the Fairview herd won first in graded Shorthorn herd, consisting of one bull, one cow and three heifers; second on junior herd; third on group of four calves; third on three animals get of one sire; and third and fourth on two animals, progeny of one cow.

It is some time since a western Shorthorn breeder has exhibited at this great livestock show, and Mr. Barron deserves a great deal of credit in carrying off such a large share of the prizes. It is also gratifying to know that with very few exceptions these cattle were all bred by Mr. Barron. It is very creditable for any breeder to possess animals that are good enough to win in such high-class company, but when the animals winning have been bred by the exhibitor, as in the case of the Carberry herd, then the honor is very much greater. Western Canada breeders in general, and Shorthorn men in particular, will be pleased to hear of Mr. Barron's success at Toronto. The livestock department of The Guide extends to Mr. Barron congratulations on his winnings.

In Livestock Circles

The Paradise Stock Farm Dispersion Sale

A rare opportunity will be afforded stockmen of Western Canada to secure good foundation and breeding stock at the dispersion sale of pure-bred Shorthorns, sheep and swine, to be held at the exhibition grounds, Lacombe, Alta., on October 16 next.

Geo. H. Hutton, the proprietor of the Paradise Stock Farms, is advertising in this issue a dispersion sale of holdings, and will put under the hammer, 40 head of registered Shorthorns, 200 pure-bred Shropshire rams, ewes, and lambs, 45 Oxford rams and ewes, 55 Hampshire rams and ewes, 350 good grades and 20 pure-bred Yorkshire gilts.

The Field representatives of The Guide had the opportunity last week of looking over the sheep and swine and found them an exceptionally high-class offering. The Shropshires are the close-coated kind, blocky in outline, with plenty of scale, the Hampshires are a breedier trim bunch in fine flesh, while the Oxfords show stretchiness of frame, are smooth and firm with a breedier stamp of head and fleece. The grade sheep are an extra good lot, fully 90 per cent. of them being young ewes. All the sheep offerings are made up of young animals. The Yorkshire gilts will weigh 250 pounds by sale date. They are a most uniform lot, and are all descendants of one of the most prolific sows this well-known bacon breed has produced. This sow is still at Paradise Stock Farm. She has farrowed 40 pigs in two litters, and her progeny have been sold all over the continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The champion Yorkshire boar at Edmonton show this year was out of this sow; he now heads the well-known Yorkshire herd of Allan R. Gilles, Clover Bar, Alta., and will in all probability be shown at Chicago this winter. From the foregoing remarks it can be gathered that this forthcoming sale will be worth attending. With reference to the Shorthorns, a full description of them will be given in our issue of September 24. From the advertisement their ages will be noted, and the fact that many of the females are sired by that good bull, "Royal Archer" gives some indication of their special merit. The majority of the offering have calves at foot, one or two of them have yet to freshen, while all of breeding age have been bred again. Every female to be sold is guaranteed a breeder. Mr. Hutton is well known to the large majority of stockmen in both Eastern and Western Canada. He has made a name for

The Grain Growers' Guide

himself as the superintendent of the experimental station at Lacombe, and as a highly competent judge of livestock his services are in demand at all our large Western fairs.

In his private farming interests he has been equally successful, and The Guide representative has no hesitation in recommending farmers and stockmen looking for good stock to keep this date open and make a point of being at Lacombe on that day.

Lacombe is between Calgary and Edmonton on that branch of the Canadian Pacific railway. The train services, shipping facilities, and hotel accommodation are good.

Catalogs will be ready on day of sale, while for further information watch the columns of The Guide for the next three weeks.

William Gilbert, Stony Plain, Alberta, is offering for sale pure-bred Shropshire and Oxford ewes and rams. Some of these were winners at the largest livestock shows in Canada. In pigs the offering consists of boars six and 12 weeks old from "Ames Rival." On account of food shortage this stock will be sold at reduced rates.

Philip Lerch, Barrington, Sask., has been quite successful in winning with his Yorkshires at the recent shows. Over 70 firsts and three championship silver medals were obtained. Mr. Lerch is offering pigs of the most improved type at reasonable prices.

BLACKLEG FILTRATE

Lederle's

Protects Cattle against Death from Blackleg

Successfully used in 1917 on over 500,000 cattle.

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Lederle is a germ-free, accurately-tested and standardized laboratory product. Being free from germs it cannot cause the disease which frequently happens with other methods of vaccination.

Secure full information regarding **BLACKLEG Lederle FILTRATE** from your Veterinarian or

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Medicine Hat, Alberta, Canada
Alberta's Representatives.

FOR SALE—Long Improved English Berkshires

Early Spring Boars and Sows, the nicest bunch of stuff I ever raised. \$20 up. Write soon and get your choice.

CHAS. W. WEAVER, Deloraine, Man.

NOTICE

The Hudson's Bay Company is prepared to receive applications to lease lands, for hay and grazing purposes. Hay permits for one season may also be obtained. For particulars apply—

LAND COMMISSIONER,
Hudson's Bay Company, Winnipeg.

Improved Yorkshires

Boar, one year, \$55; three sows unbred, six months, \$35 each; two sows, six months, \$45 each. These pigs have lately returned from show circuit where we won over 70 prizes, also three championships, silver medal. Typical and right every way. Look up our winnings. Can ship C.P. or C.N.

PHILIP LEECH, BARRING, SASK.

Herefords

Registered Hereford Cows, Heifers, Calves and Bulls for Sale. All well bred and in good condition. Come and see us, we can please you.

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DR. BELL'S Veterinary Medical Wonder. 10,000 \$1.00 bottles to horsemen who give the Wonder a trial. Guaranteed for inflammation of lungs, bowels, kidneys, fever, distemper, etc. Send 25 cents for mailing, packing, etc. Agents wanted. Write address plainly. Dr. Bell, V.S., Kingston, Ont.

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A splendid lot of Registered Oxford Down Ram Lambs. Also Rams, one and two shears.

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is Nature's own perfect tonic and conditioner. Regulates the blood, bowels and digestion. Stimulates the egg-producing organs. Preserves health. Insures vitality and fertile eggs from your breeding stock.

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Among the cows in this herd holding official R.O.P. Records are the following—
"Abby Lass DeKol" 22,782 pounds
"DeWinton Princess" 19,008 pounds
"Maple Fay's Queen" 18,609 pounds
"Julip Hengerveld" 18,083 pounds
"DeWinton Lass" 16,565 pounds
"Princess Vida Pietertje" (as a two-year-old) 16,320 pounds
"Lady Pietrix" 16,316 pounds

and many other heavy milk producers. Our present herd bull, "Sir Canary Pietie 2nd" is a son of the famous "Sir Canary Pietie," 22654 out of "Nurah Canary," with a two-year-old record of 10,844 pounds of milk and a butter fat percentage of 4.41.

Dual-Purpose Shorthorns, both Male and Female. Our Short-horn herd comprises many good individuals, including the noted dual-purpose cow, "Flossie," 95777, with official R.O.P. Record of 11,079 pounds of milk and 448 pounds of butter fat in 12 months. Both of these herds are entirely free from Tuberculosis.

Bacon-Type Berkshire Swine, all ages. Unrelated pairs and trios, spring pigs. Berkshires of our breeding brought highest prices at the last Calgary Swine Sale, also the Champion Berkshire boars of the last two seasons and Champion sow of this year on the B.O. Exhibition Circuit were bred by us.

Suffolk Sheep. Shearling rams and ram lambs of Glencarnock and Bowman blood. Prompt attention given to enquiries by letter or wire, but inspection preferred.

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One of the most famous and largest breeding herds in the world; as a producer of champions this herd has no superior. 60 Stallions and 75 Mares of breeding ages for sale. Regarded as the best farm in America to come to for the right kind, at growers' prices. All papers correct for acceptance by Canadian Registry and Canadian authorities. Make your plans now to visit this "hottest farm in America" this Fall.

Fred Chandler, R7 Chariton, Iowa
DIRECT BELOW ST. PAUL



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The Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture is prepared to supply high-grade Ewes from one to four years of age to Saskatchewan farmers on the following terms:—

\$400 worth supplied on quarter cash basis; \$1,000 worth supplied on half cash basis; balance payable July 1, 1919, and December 1, 1919, with interest at 6%. These Ewes are a choice lot, mostly sired by Oxford, Shropshire and Suffolk Rams.

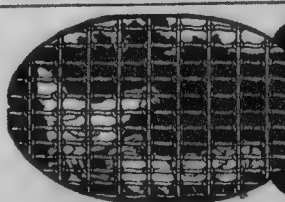
For Particulars Apply to:—

A. M. SHAW, Live Stock Commissioner REGINA, Sask.

100 PERCHERONS 100

Herd headed by the Champion "LORD NELSON," 118170. Mares and Young Stallions always for sale, many of show-yard calibre. Shorthorns too.

A. H. WHITE, Address either BOTTINEAU, N. Dak. or KRAMER, N. Dak.



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A Real Fence—Not Netting

Strongly made and closely spaced—making it a complete barrier against large animals as well as small poultry. Top and bottom wires No. 9—intermediate No. 12 wire—made by the Open Hearth process which time and other tests have proven to be the best. Send for catalog. Ask about our farm and ornamental fencing. Agencies nearly everywhere. Agents wanted in unassigned territory. The Sanwall-Hoxie Wire Fence Company, Ltd., Winnipeg, Man., Hamilton, Ont.



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You Can Afford to Build

You can afford to build with farm produce yielding a good price and buying on our plan which cuts out all profits, expenses and bad debts of the middlemen. C. Stewart, Pandora, Alta.: "I saved enough on my lumber to pay my carpenter. Everybody says my lumber is best seen in this country."

J. Foulston, Eyebrow, Sask.: "Am well pleased with my lumber. Consider I saved \$300 on the job by buying from you."

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Every outfit equipped with the famous Cushman Two-Cylinder Light-Weight Engine.

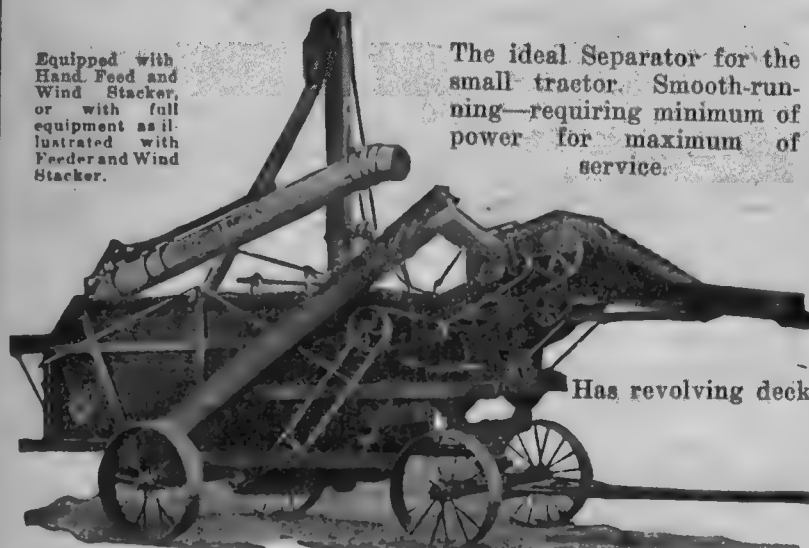
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Mining Capacity (with car supply) 2,000 tons daily.

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Field Crops

Uniform Success With Alfalfa

THE following information on alfalfa was obtained while on a visit to the Manitoba College recently:—

Uniform success has been secured for four years at the college in growing alfalfa. This is true not only on the plots but also under field conditions. This year there is a field of 30 acres of newly seeded alfalfa on the college farm which is showing a splendid growth.

Although clipped back several times to let the alfalfa "get ahead of the weeds" the crop came on so strongly that it has been pastured to some extent with sheep. An extensive system of experiments is under way to discover the dislikes and preferences of this promising hay and pasture crop. Seeding alone on summerfallow, on corn stubble and on wheat stubble have all proven to be successful. A catch with wheat after fallow has been a success, but an endeavor to get a catch when sown with oats on fallow proved a failure. "The oats were too rank and proved to be a murder crop," said Mr. Ellis. "They smothered the alfalfa out pretty badly, so that only the hardiest seeds came on somewhat in the second year." Alfalfa prefers to follow summerfallow. Its second choice is to be grown after corn or other intertilled crops, while stubble stands third in its list of preferences.

Taken all together, the experiments emphasize the importance of sowing alfalfa alone to get the best results. Wherever sown alone the crop is always better on the second and third years than when it is sown with a nurse crop. It is also possible when sowing it alone, to get it in at the right time. When sown with wheat or even with oats it may have to be put in too early and may suffer from the spring frosts. This year, alfalfa sown with the wheat came along splendidly but got caught in the frost of May 11 and 12.

One big trouble with alfalfa is that it is sometimes attacked by the cutworm in June. Deep fall plowing is the method recommended for combating the cutworm. One of the troubles with alfalfa on summerfallow is that the land is frequently infested with this pest. A fine seed bed is necessary. The seed should go into the ground between May 15 and June 15 to miss the spring frosts and come on before the dry summer weather. It should preferably be sown before a rain or during a rainfall. Any drill that will sow flax will sow alfalfa seed alone, but with the ordinary drill the common practice at the college is to mix 10 or 15 pounds of alfalfa seed with 15 pounds of cracked wheat, and set the drill to sow one-half bushel of wheat per acre. This gives approximately the right seeding. After the crop is up it is clipped off with the mower as often as is necessary to keep the annual weeds from making headway. Three or four clippings are necessary where the weeds are bad. By August, however, the alfalfa will be holding its own. By August 23 this year the alfalfa treated in this way on the plots had made a strong growth of over 15 inches in height. Under field conditions, this, of course, could have been pastured, but the recommendation is not to pasture after the first or second week in September and to allow the crop to go into winter with a foot of growth if possible.

Sow with Ordinary Grain Drill

Experiments in sowing alfalfa in rows and broadcast point to the advisability of sowing in drills six inches apart that is, with an ordinary drill. When sown in drills it is put in at a sufficient depth to be in contact with soil moisture, and germination is therefore hastened, whereas when sown broadcast a great deal of the seed has

to wait on rain. When sown in wide rows the crop does not weigh up the same. The alfalfa vines straggle out and fall down and cannot be cut properly. When grown for seed in the wider row it has been found that the plants tend to run to leaf. It is for these and other reasons that planting in drills six inches apart is recommended for both seed and hay. When left for seed it stands up well and can be harvested with the ordinary grain binder.

It has been found that when the second crop has been saved for seed there is a danger of running into frost. For this reason the practice recommended is to pasture the alfalfa until June and then let the crop come on and form seed. The plots which were kept clipped back to correspond to pasturing are setting seed splendidly this year, and a good yield is in sight. Where the practice was not followed the outlook is not so promising for a good yield of seed. —R. D. Colquette.

Cup for Best Wheat

The Department of Colonization and Development of the Canadian Pacific Railway announces that it will award a silver cup, valued at \$500 for the best bushel of hard spring wheat exhibited at the International Soil-Products Exposition at Kansas City, Mo., October 16-26, 1918. All farmers in Western Canada who have good hard spring wheat should be interested in this announcement and it is hoped that among them will be found the successful competitor.

Wheat has become a vital factor in the conduct of the war and the railway company hopes in this way to encourage production of the best varieties. At the same time it is hoped this competition will focus attention upon the immense food-producing possibilities of Western Canada. Canadian farmers have been winners of many competitions of the International Soil-Products Exposition and the winning of this cup by one of their number would be an appropriate climax to a series of triumphs.

It is expected that boards of trade, agricultural societies, farmers' organizations and other public bodies throughout Western Canada will interest themselves in seeing that the very best bushel of wheat in each of their respective districts is entered in this competition. Individual farmers will also no doubt be eager for the distinction of winning this cup. Particulars as to the exhibit may be had by addressing Robert J. C. Stead, Publicity Agent, Department of Colonization and Development, C.P.R., Calgary.

Brome for Soil Drifting

H. G. Thornton, of Brandon, is confident that brome grass is the salvation of the soil-drifting problem. Last August I was on his farm for a few hours one day and the conversation worked itself around to soil drifting. "Do you see that field of oats?" he asked. It was plainly visible and for this season was a good average for the district. "Well," he continued, "one year I seeded that field to a mixture of Timothy, rye grass and brome. I took a couple of good crops of hay and some poor ones from it. By the fifth year, however, the brome had run the other grasses out. In fact it had also run itself out pretty well but that was because I did not cultivate it. Well, I broke that sod up and the ground was full of root fibre. I got a 16-inch walking plow and plowed it in the fall, seven or eight inches deep. I have never had much trouble with the brome coming up. A few bunches show up here and there but that is all. Now this is the fourth crop I have taken off that field in succession since I turned the brome under. I plowed it last



Oats, Six Feet High, Grown near Winnipeg

Every 10c
Packet of
**WILSON'S
FLY PADS**
WILL KILL MORE FLIES THAN
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STICKY FLY CATCHER

Clean to handle. Sold by all Drug-
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Canadian Coal for Canadian Farmers
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Our Shares are Guaranteed
12-inch, each\$3.30
13 and 14-inch, each 3.70
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ORDER TODAY. DO NOT DELAY.
Write today for Catalogue.
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THE MARTIN
DITCHER AND GRADER
DIGS YOUR DITCHES
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EASILY
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ADJUSTABLE
PAYS ITSELF
IN ONE DAY
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spring and the soil seemed as full of
brome root fibre as ever. The result
was that there was little or no drifting
on the field last spring though it is
the lightest on my farm, and my other
fields drifted badly. That fibre held
it in place.

"But there is another thing in favor
of brome grass and that is that it
makes a good pasture. As far as I
know there is nothing that will beat
brome for a permanent pasture. It is
the first to show up in the spring and
stays right through until the snow
flies. If, in addition to this, it is an
effective preventative of soil drifting
it is well worth planting. I was one
of the first to adopt the method of plow-
ing the summerfallow twice in this dis-
trict. The result was that the fibre
in the soil was rapidly depleted. Now
I am going into brome to restore it."
—R.D.C.

Starting with New Seed

The rapidity with which seed grain
multiplies was strikingly emphasized
by John Arnott, of Shell River, Man.,
municipality, in a conversation I had
with him recently. "Six or eight years
ago," said Mr. Arnott, "some of us
decided to give Marquis wheat a try-
out. Previous to that we had been
growing Red Fife. Seven of us got
five pounds of Marquis each from the
experimental farm. We clubbed to-
gether and sowed the 35 pounds in one
patch and that fall each took his share.
Well, it was only a few years until
Marquis wheat was being shipped out
of this district by the carload. I notice,
however," he continued, "that our
Marquis is now breaking up to some
extent and that in some fields probably
as much as 10 per cent. is bearded. Be-
sides, occasional stems stand up higher
than others. Our Marquis now needs
to be brought back true to type by
selection or we should get a new start
with pure seed."—R. D. C.

Cutting and Threshing Rye Grass

When to Harvest for Fodder: The
grass should be cut just before it
blooms, or even earlier, as it is most
palatable and has its greatest feeding
value before flowering. After flowering,
the ripening process begins; the leaves
and stems become tough, hard and
woody, considerably lessening its value
as a fodder.

Cutting: The best machine for cut-
ting rye grass for seed is the ordinary
grain binder. Tie the sheaves and stook
them until dry enough to thresh from
the stook, or to be stacked and threshed
later on.

Threshing: The threshing is usually
done with the regular grain separator.
If care is used in regulating the sieves
and wind, the seed can be made clean.

Green vs. Barnyard Manure

Experiments conducted with the dif-
ferent kinds of manure at the Brandon
Experimental Farm show that as far
as green manure is concerned, vetches
and peas are the best crops to grow.
Red clover would also be good but the
seed is high in price and it is impos-
sible to make sure of a catch every
year. The use of green manure, how-
ever, has not given such marked results
as those which have been obtained from
the use of farmyard manure. Of the
latter, well rotted manure has proved
to be the best.

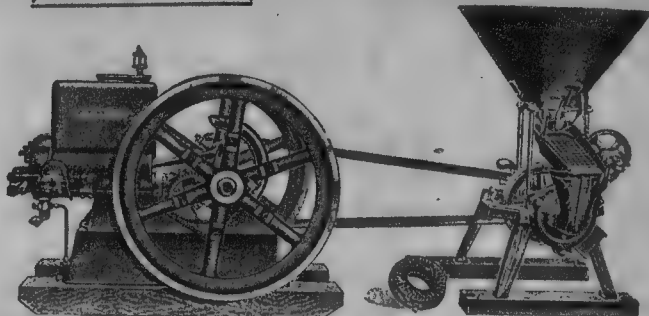


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the livestock centre of the Canadian West, and is a gem both from
agricultural and natural points of view. The land is a rich, black loam,
and very conveniently fenced and cross fenced with barb wire, also part
with woven sheep wire. It has an abundance of running water and springs
and a great growth of tame and natural grasses as can be best judged
in a dry season as this one is supposed to be. The buildings consist of
a fully-modern ten-roomed house, with large kitchen and bath. There
are plenty and well-devised barns and stable room and all other
necessary buildings for an up-to-date farm, as well as large men's
quarters, blacksmith shop, implement shop, etc., etc. There is about 100
acres under cultivation, and 300 acres ready for breaking, and 140 acres
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connection with Calgary. A lease of about 1,400 acres can be transferred
with the farm.

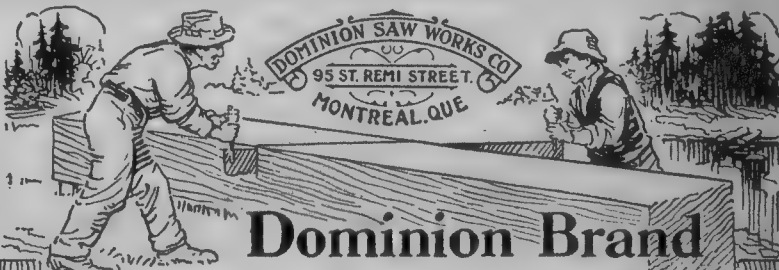
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if your work is that of a sawyer, yet, for ordinary
farm purposes, a good but less expensive saw
will do your work equally well. For instance a
farmer can use a cheaper grade saw that would
never suit lumberman's requirements.

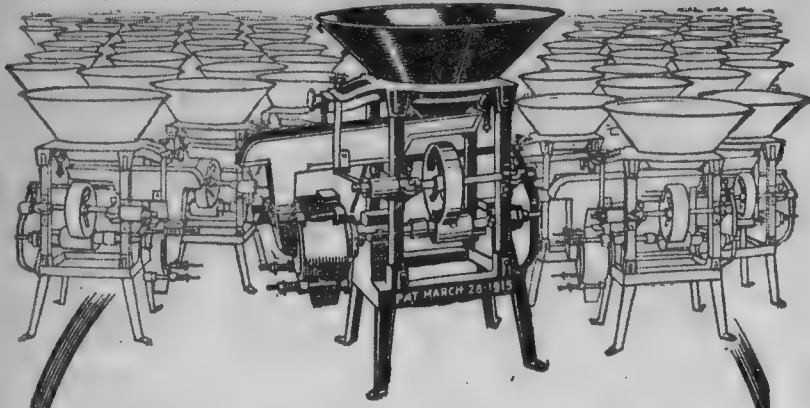
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Grinder was not so good as we say it is, we could never afford to make this offer. But we know it to be the only Grain Grinder you will ever use once you have tried it. Over 1500 machines have been sold already and we have yet to hear of one single complaint.

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is the only Grain Grinder using emery wheels instead of steel plates. Steel plates cut and slice the grain. Emery wheels grind and crush the grain just like the old fashioned mill stones; thoroughly and completely and produce a high grade chop. The water test will give you positive proof of this. Emery wheels can be dressed in a few

moments and be as good as new while steel plates must be replaced when dulled. The M-Re is the best and most economical grain grinder on the market, the one you will buy once you try it. The M-Re is built for service. Only the best materials enter into its construction—it is solid, compact, portable, and works without vibration.

Send for samples of chop made with the M-Re. Made in 5 sizes.

A booklet illustrating and describing the M-Re Grain Grinder will be sent upon request.

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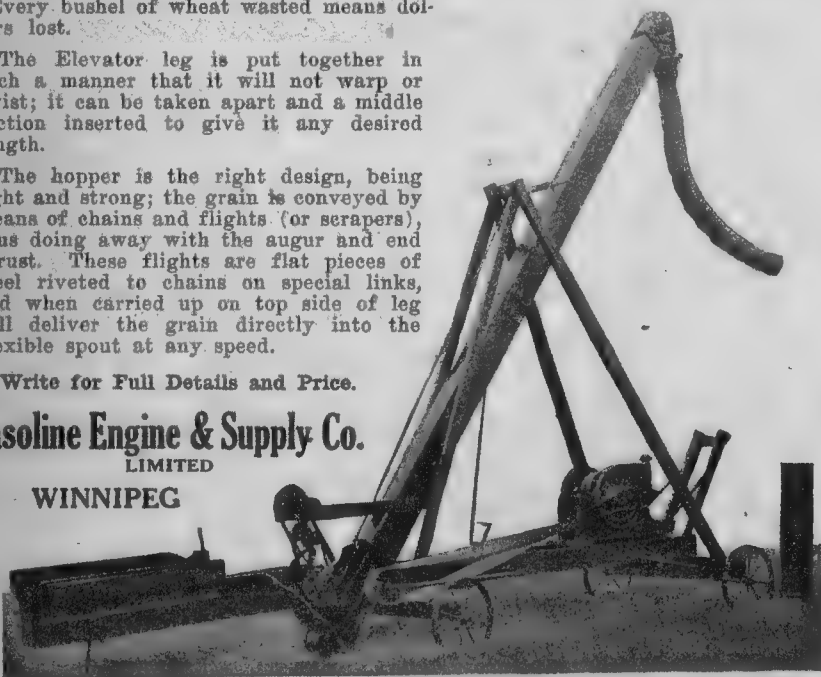
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The Elevator leg is put together in such a manner that it will not warp or twist; it can be taken apart and a middle section inserted to give it any desired length.

The hopper is the right design, being light and strong; the grain is conveyed by means of chains and flights (or scrapers), thus doing away with the augur and end thrust. These flights are flat pieces of steel riveted to chains on special links, and when carried up on top side of leg will deliver the grain directly into the flexible spout at any speed.

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They are brand new and still selling at pre-war prices. Shortly the price will be raised on account of the high cost of manufacturing.

Get your order in now at the low price. You need one of these, and will buy it some day; why not now at the low price?

You cannot afford to waste time and grain in taking care of your present crop.

Field Tests at Indian Head

Continued from Page 9

favorable year they have been able to give it all kinds of abuse and still secure a fairly good yield of grain. On average years, however, you cannot expect to pasture it fall and spring except very lightly, and still secure a yield. We have found here that spring pasturing delays maturity from 10 to 15 days, and also interferes with the quality. We have pastured it here and find that we get a poorer quality of grain than when the crop is not pastured. Spring pasturing should also be strictly avoided when fall rye is to be used for eradicating wild oats. Let it come on ahead of the wild oats, and you will get a crop of grain and also dispose of the wild oats before they are ripe."

Under average conditions, the yield of fall rye has been from 20 to 25 bushels per acre, though as high as 30 bushels per acre has been secured in good seasons under field conditions. The experience has been that when rye is used as a spring pasture it should not be pastured too closely in the fall. "I would not recommend spring rye with the success that we have had with fall rye," said Mr. Gibson. "Fall rye can be utilized for the same purposes as spring, that is, for hay, grain and pasture, and can also be utilized in eradicating wild oats." He also stated that it is not one of the most palatable hay crops, though in case of emergency it can be used for this purpose. It is not recommended for hay also because it is subject to ergot, and therefore may be dangerous feed, especially for breeding stock. Where it has to be used for this purpose it should be cut in the flower stage before the ergot has time to develop. "Fall rye has been recommended for so many things that the farmer is apt to abuse it and still expect to get results from it," reiterated Mr. Gibson. "To get the best results it should be grown on summer fallow. By doing this the work of the summerfallow can be eased up, as the rye may be sown before the rush of harvest. As far as the seed situation is concerned there are no quotations on the market for it as yet, but there will be if enough of it is grown. However, there is a good seed market. We cannot begin to supply the demand for the seed that comes to us each year."

Corn for the Silo

As might be expected, an ardent stock man like Mr. Gibson, is strong on corn and the silo. "Any farmer keeping stock, especially milch cows, should have a silo," he said, as we talked this matter over. "One year with another, we are reasonably sure of a crop, if not, peas and oats make a first-class substitute. Here on the farm we have never had less than six or eight tons per acre. We have silo capacity for 12 acres of good corn, and find it an excellent feed for stock. The silage freezes in somewhat from the outside, but we overcome that by throwing out a day's supply ahead. The silage should always be taken off level, and no more than is actually needed should be taken at one time. There is a temptation to dig it out of the middle where the frost does not get at it. There is less waste with the silo than when the corn stalks are fed, but where no silo is used corn stalks can be fed advantageously up to Christmas time. North-Western Dent is the earliest maturing

variety of good fodder corn. There are others that will out-yield it as far as tonnage is concerned, but for yield and early maturity combined it is the best. On favorable years we have been able to carry it well into the glazed stage. Where corn cannot be grown peas and oats make a good substitute. Last winter we had two-thirds of a silo full and it fed out with good results. Out green it yielded about six tons to the acre.

One of the experiments in corn included the growing of the Mandan variety. This year it will not yield more than about six tons per acre, while the North-Western Dent is good from about 12 to 15 tons of silage per acre. The Mandan had a slight advantage in maturity, but failed to ripen seed before the frost caught it.

A Hay and Pasture Mixture

As a rule, alfalfa is not grown alone under field conditions on the farm. But this great legume is not neglected, however. It is the chief crop of a mixture which has been worked out and which is giving splendid results. This mixture is made up as follows: Alfalfa, four pounds; Red Clover, four pounds; Western Rye Grass, eight pounds; making a total of 16 pounds sown per acre. Mr. Gibson is enthusiastic about the results which have been obtained with this mixture. "As a hay crop here, we cannot surpass it," he said. "We have no difficulty in getting stands of it. The clover goes out but the rye grass stays. The mixture is equally good for pasture. The season determines whether we take one or two cuttings, but on a favorable season we have no difficulty in getting a second crop. Even if you cannot get a second crop a first-class aftermath comes on for pasture. An important consideration is that it is not an expensive mixture. In the regular rotation, we leave it down for three years. The first season it is cut for hay. The second season it is pastured, and the third season it is again pastured until it is broken up."

The illustration at the beginning of this article indicates the height of the second stand which has been obtained this year. The rains came too late to make a second cutting, but the field will be pastured this fall but not too closely. "Wouldn't it be great to have a big bunch of lambs to turn in on this pasture this fall!" exclaimed Mr. Gibson, as we drove through the big, heavy crop.

For a permanent hay and pasture crop, brome grass is recommended as one of the best. It is also splendid for furnishing early and late pasture. It is not, however, grown any longer on the farm, the mixture mentioned above having taken its place. Its value where soil drifting has to be combatted is fully recognized, but soil drifting is not a problem on the Indian Head Experimental Farm. This is attributed to the groves which were planted years ago and to the fibre in the soil, which is plentiful because of the fact that grasses are grown every year.

A Stockman's Rotation

"Here is the rotation I would follow if I were operating a livestock farm of my own," said Mr. Gibson. "I would start out with corn, followed by wheat. The next year I would seed down with oats, using the mixture of

Continued on Page 28



Avenue of Manitoba Maples and Plots on the Indian Head Experimental Farm.



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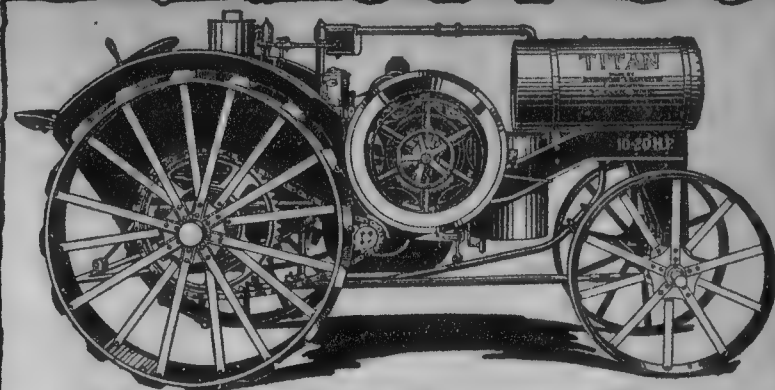
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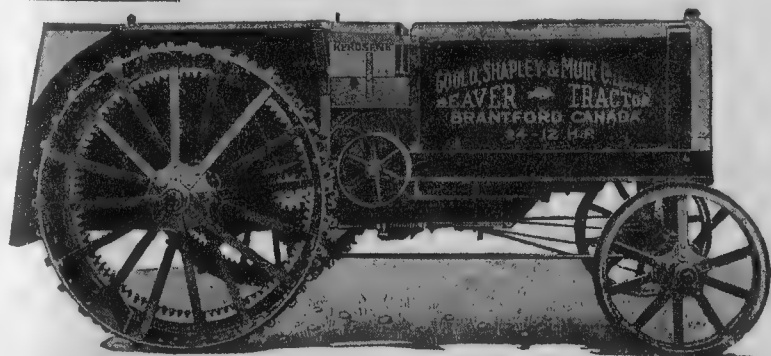
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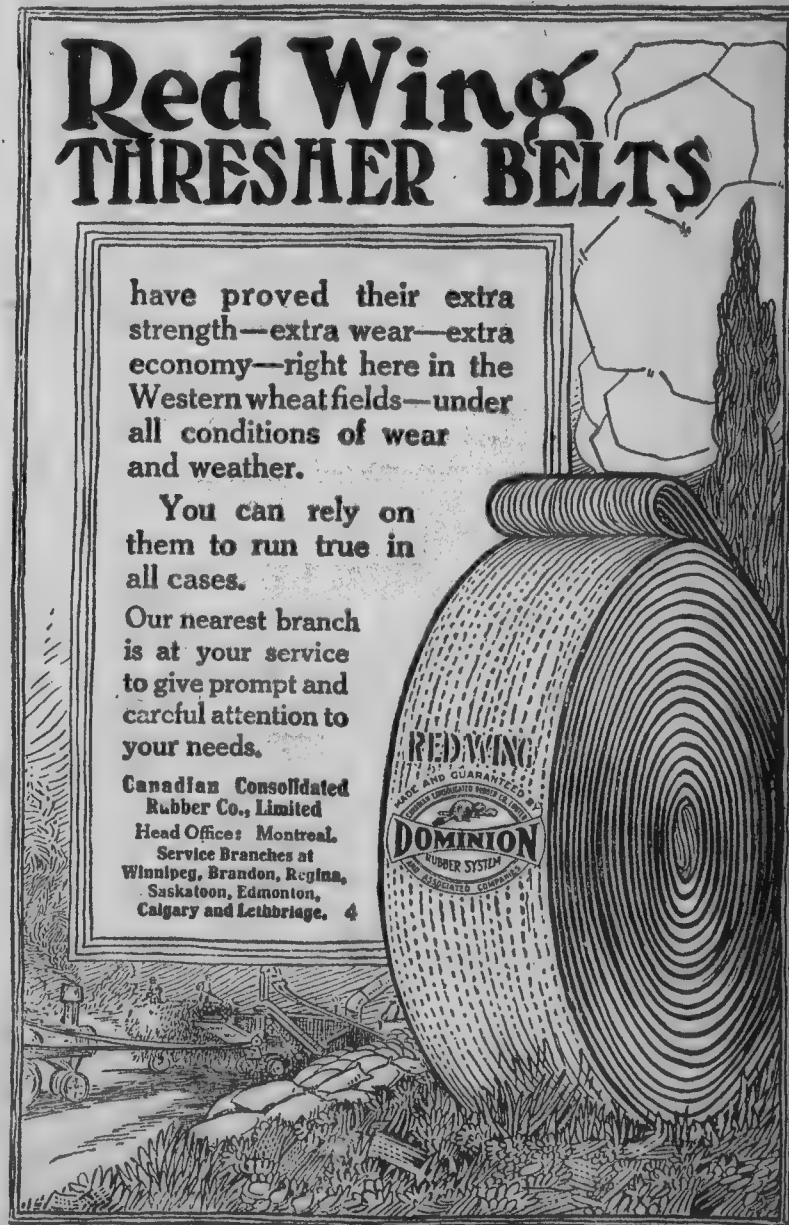
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(1) The amount paid out of the Dominion treasury to the shareholders of the Canadian Northern was \$10,800,000, in accordance with the award of the Commission appointed to determine what the Canadian Northern stock was worth.

(2) The Dominion now owns the Intercolonial, the Transcontinental, and the Canadian Northern, which have an aggregate mileage of nearly 15,000 miles, and so in point of length constitute one of the great systems of the continent.

(3) The Grand Trunk Pacific is still in the air as to ownership. It is really a continuation of the Transcontinental from Winnipeg to Prince Rupert, and is a natural traffic feeder of the latter. The nominal ownership still rests with the parent Grand Trunk, which owns the common stock and is a large guarantor of the bonds of the G.T. Pacific. Default in interest payment would practically leave the government without other option than incorporating the property.

Higher Cost of Gold

It costs more to produce gold than it did before the war, as it does to produce everything else.

"In a decade," reports Lloyds Bank, of London, regarding the Transvaal gold production, "the gold output has advanced by £10,600,000, or by 40 per cent., but dividends are £400,000 less than they were in 1907. Meantime, the expenditure has advanced from about £14,000,000 to £26,129,000 in 1917, in spite of the lessened scale of work as indicated by tonnage milled. In 1908, when the Chamber of Mines first collated profits, the gold output was £28,810,393, or some £8,220,000 less than last year, but the dividends were £8,537,000, or nearly two millions more.

The Bank of England's Gold

Of the Bank of England's increased stock of gold—which is now at a figure exceeded in only seven other weeks of its history—a London financial reviewer notes that "the whole of the notes issued against the greatly-increased gold stock since July, 1914, have gone into circulation—that is, are held by the other banks, or by the public, or by foreigners, the reserve being practically unchanged during the period."

Evidently there is no need to worry about the stock of gold on hand in the Bank of England.

The Arbitration Principle

Premier Borden, speaking at the Canadian National Exhibition on Labor Day, said:—

"Not very long ago the great organizations of railway employees sanctioned and accepted a policy which has been embodied in an agreement made between the Canadian Railway War Board and the Railway Brotherhoods and Orders. The Canadian Board of Adjustment, thus constituted by formal agreement, comprises 12 members, six of them representing the Canadian Railway War Board (which acts for the railway companies of Canada), and six of them representing the various organizations of employees. The powers conferred upon this board will, I believe, enable it to redress all grievances and to adjust all differences promptly and satisfactorily.

"Surely as an outcome of this war there will be some better understanding between employers and employed and more reasonable methods of settling differences. Men speak today of the possibility that the peace of the world may be secured by the establishment of a League of Nations. The purpose is so commanding that even if its success be doubtful we must support the effort in the hope that the world will thus be led towards higher things. But how shall nation join with nation in a scheme of arbitration for enforcing the peace of the world if within the nation itself these important but minor difficulties between employer and employed cannot be settled with-

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To the Many Western Farmers

who read this announcement and to the many others who feel their need of some sure way of caring for the continued welfare of those dependent upon them, for a livelihood, The Great-West Life Assurance Company will gladly give full information as to the innumerable benefits of Life Insurance.

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Kitchener was right

when he said—

"Either the civilian population must go short of many things to which it is accustomed in times of peace or our armies must go short of munitions and other things indispensable to them."

NOW, the only way we can possibly live up to that obligation is by going without in order that our soldiers may have. For the money we waste is not money at all—it is equipment, clothing, shot and shell that are urgently needed in France.

By denying ourselves, therefore, we enable Canada to procure to the fullest extent the materials and labor which she and our Allies need for the successful prosecution of the war.

What happens when we fail to save?

A pull on labor by the Government in one direction and a pull on labor

by the people in the opposite direction. Hundreds of millions of dollars are of no use to the country if goods and services can be secured only to the extent of eighty millions of dollars. So we must do everything in our power to release both goods and labor for the purposes for which Canada needs them.

WHETHER it be food, coal, wool, steel, leather, labor or transportation, the result in all cases is the same. Whoever competes with the nation by freely satisfying his own desires, selfishly appropriates to his own use that which is so urgently required for our fighting men in France.

For the sake of your country and the boys "over there," spend cautiously. Think of what Lord Kitchener has said, and ask yourself first, "Is this something I really need or can I do without it?"

Published under the authority of the
Minister of Finance of Canada

17

The Grain Growers' Guide

out industrial war? We are learning lessons which will, I hope, open our eyes to higher possibilities and truer ideals in our domestic concerns."

Food Prices in Britain

Editor Guide: A neighbor tells me that he has read in a Chicago paper that Mayor Thompson, of that city, who is a candidate for the United States Senate, is going around the country telling people that wheat and flour and foodstuffs are selling as cheap or cheaper in England than they are in the United States, and asking an explanation why such conditions exist. Is this statement true? Canadian, Consort, Alta.

The explanation of the statement in question is quite simple. The British government has bought the supplies and furnished the transportation almost since the beginning of the war, and has furnished them below cost. The recent statement that in so doing it has incurred a debt of \$250,000,000 shows how it was brought about.

The Dominion Cabinet

Q.—Who are the members of the Dominion government? What are the salaries of each?

A.—All the following members of the Dominion government receive by way of salary \$7,000 per annum, plus \$2,500 sessional indemnity, with the exception of Sir Robert Borden, the Prime Minister, who receives \$10,000 per annum plus his sessional indemnity, and Hon. Frank Cochrane, who has neither portfolio or salary:—

Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Borden, premier and secretary of state for external affairs.

Rt. Hon. Sir George Foster, minister of trade and commerce.

Hon. Sir Thomas White, minister of finance.

Hon. C. J. Doherty, minister of justice.

Hon. Sir Edward Kemp, overseas minister of militia.

Hon. Major General Mewburn, minister of militia.

Hon. P. E. Blondin, postmaster-general.

Hon. C. C. Ballantyne, minister of naval service and marine.

Hon. Arthur Sifton, minister of customs and inland revenue.

Hon. N. W. Rowell, president of the privy council.

Hon. Frank Carvell, minister of public works.

Hon. J. D. Reid, minister of railways.

Hon. Sir Jas. Loughheed, minister of soldiers' civil re-establishment.

Hon. Arthur Meighen, minister of the interior.

Hon. J. A. Calder, minister of immigration and colonization.

Hon. T. A. Crerar, minister of agriculture.

Hon. Martin Burrell, secretary of state.

Hon. G. D. Robertson, chairman cabinet labor committee.

Hon. A. K. MacLean, chairman cabinet reconstruction and development committee.

Hon. T. W. Crothers, minister of labor.

Hon. Frank Cochrane, minister without portfolio, but in charge of certain government railway business and probable chairman of the new C.N.R. board of directors to be appointed by the government.

Other near-Ministers are:—

Hon. Hugh Clark, parliamentary under secretary for external affairs, and Hon. Hugh Guthrie, solicitor general, both of whom receive \$5,000 per annum, plus their sessional indemnities, of \$2,500 each per session of parliament.

Opposition Leader's Salary

Q.—What is Sir Wilfrid Laurier's salary, as leader of the Opposition?

A.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier, as leader of the Opposition, receives the same salary as a Minister of the Crown, viz.: \$7,000 per annum plus his sessional indemnity of \$2,500 per annum. It is only in recent years that a salary has been provided for the Opposition leader, the present prime minister being the first for whom such provision was made when he sat to the left of the speaker.

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6 only—150 ft. 8-in. 5-ply.	Price.. 94.00

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Students may come from Town or Country. No Entrance Requirements.
Work assigned to suit ability of individual student.

Courses for Young Women 16 years and upwards—		Courses for Young Men 16 years and upwards—		A Special Class opens on October 22nd for	
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Cooking	Dairying and Poultry	Grain Judging	English	Stock Judging	English
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				Carpentry	Farm Accounts

Splendid College Residence with all up-to-date conveniences—Reading Rooms, Gymnasium, Shower Baths, Swimming Pool, Sitting Rooms, Assembly Hall.

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fluences and environment surround younger men and women, and especially those away from home for the first time. The pure home-like atmosphere of the College brings back our students year after year.

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Write for the College Calendar and Boys' Circular; also for particulars about the four free tuitions to the amount of \$25 each for the four best letters on "Why I should be at the College this Winter." Address your letter to The Registrar, or to—

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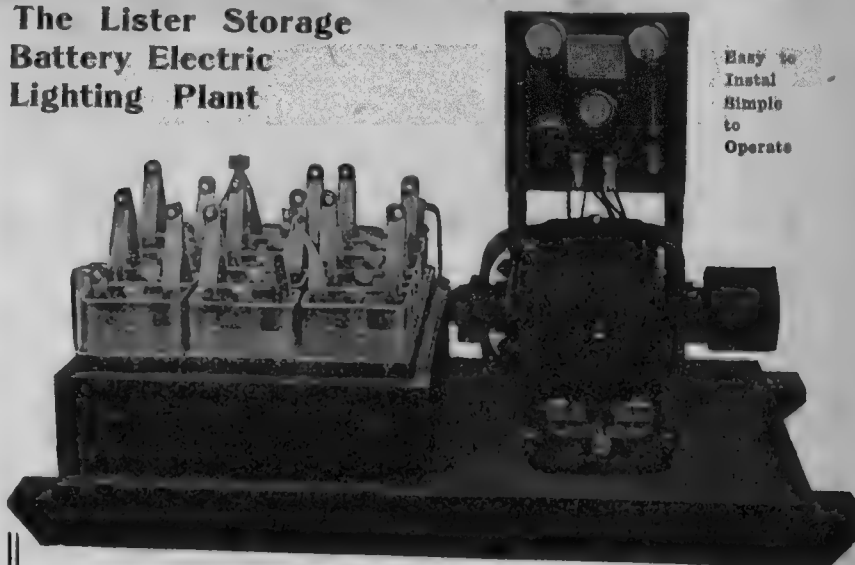
—are well-fitting, lots of room for free movement of the body; they are comfortable and convenient. "Master Mechanic" Overalls are skillfully made from highest-grade materials specially durable for long wear.

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J. D. ADSHEAD COMPANY
WINNIPEG and CALGARY

Field Tests at Indian Head

Continued from Page 22

alfalfa, red clover and rye. From this I would take one crop of hay or two if the season was a favorable one, and the next year pasture the land. During the following winter, the pasture land would be manured and during the following spring it would be pastured until about July 1, when the sod would be broken up and treated for the balance of the season as a partial summerfallow. This rotation, corn, wheat, oats seeded down, hay, pasture, and pasture broken up makes an ideal stockman's rotation. After breaking the sod you have from July until corn seeding the following year, about May 24, to store up moisture. The corn being intertilled assists in weed eradication. You get a good long crack at the weeds by following this method as in four out of the six seasons in the rotation you have short term crops, pasture or an intertilled crop. After breaking the sod I would pack it and cultivate it with the cutaway harrow according to the season. Then I would backset it in September and ridge the land with the cultivator to go into the winter. For clearing land of weeds, preventing soil drifting, and furnishing feed for a good bunch of stock, I do not see how you could beat such a rotation."

In combatting annual weeds not harrowing the grain until after it is up is

favoured though it is realized that there is danger in the practice. As Mr. Gibson put it, if you hit the right time, a lay or two before a rain you will kill the weeds, while the moisture will revive the grain crop in case it is injured, and the stand will not be adversely affected. If it is done at the wrong time, however, and dry, hot weather sets in, there is a danger that the crop will not recuperate from any damage it suffers. When preparing summerfallow for feed in the spring, it is the practice to cultivate the land with the Duckfoot cultivator a day or two ahead of the seeder, and then to harrow. This kills the weeds and opens up the soil, so that it warms up. This makes ideal conditions for the reception of the seed. The seeder is followed immediately with the packer, which assists in inducing a speedy germination. After that another stroke of the harrow is given.

The Guide Seed Fair

The Grain Growers' Guide Seed Fair will be held in Winnipeg, on November 12-13. The sum of \$500 in cash constitutes the prize list. The first prize for wheat, is \$100; for oats, \$35; for barley, \$15; for potatoes, \$18. In addition, the first prize winner for wheat will receive a gold medal donated by Dr. James W. Robertson, president of The Canadian Seed Growers' Association. All those who received pure seed from The Grain Growers' Guide last winter are entitled to enter the seed fair without charge. One half bushel of seed is the entry exhibit. Over 2,500 persons are qualified to enter. Any person wishing further details should address The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man., and ask for information regarding the seed fair.

Canada's War Effort

How many Canadian soldiers have been sent Overseas? How many have been in the firing line? How many have been killed? How many have been wounded? How many wounded soldiers have been returned to Canada?—Canadian, Lethbridge, Alta.

According to figures given by Sir Robert Borden in the first speech made by him after his return to Canada, troops from the Dominion to the number of 414,000 had been sent overseas up to August 31, 1918. The total casualties sustained by the Canadian force up to June 30, 1918, were 159,084. The details are:—

Killed in action	27,040
Died of wounds	9,208
Wounded	113,007
Died of disease	2,357
Prisoners of war	2,774
Presumed dead	4,342
Missing	384

No official figures are available as to the number of casualties sustained by the Canadian forces during the month of July and in the severe fighting of August and September. The figures can probably be put down as approximately 30,000, which would bring the total casualties up to almost 190,000, including, of course, those who have been wounded more than once. Of the wounded and medically unfit, approximately 60,000 have been returned to Canada. It is practically impossible to say how many Canadians have actually been in the firing line. According to Sir Robert Borden's recent statement there are, including railway, forestry corps, etc., 175,000 Canadians in France. The four fighting divisions number together about 90,000 fighting men whose losses have been steadily replenished for the several years they have been in the fighting line. It is probable that the number of Canadians sent overseas who have not yet been in the trenches or within range of German guns does not exceed 100,000 men, which means that upwards of 300,000 Canadians have taken part in actual fighting since the war began.

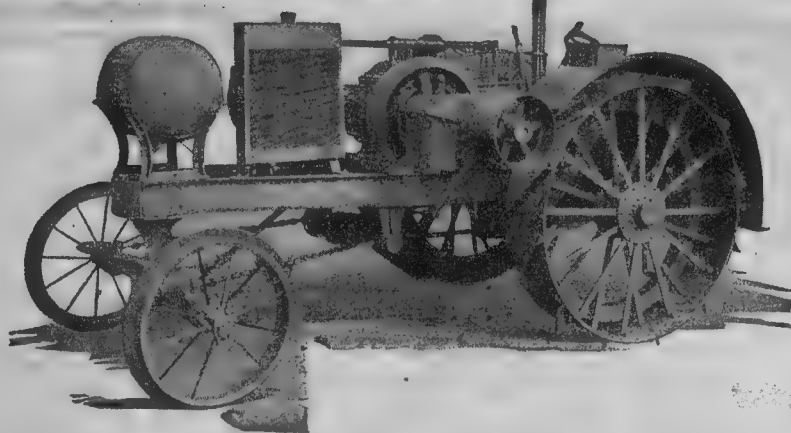
Jones as a Supervisor

Under order-in-council dated September 5, 1918, J. P. Jones, of Fort William, Ont., a member of the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada, has been appointed a member of the Board of Grain Supervisors for Canada.

Special Price for Prompt Sale

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42 Waterloo Boy TRACTORS **\$1185**
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These are regular stock, brand new, and fully covered by the "Waterloo Boy" guarantee.

If you want to be one of the lucky buyers at this low price

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"Waterloo Boy" Tractor operating Threshing Outfit on the Farm of W. J. Duke, Dollard, Sask.

Waterloo Boy Kerosene Tractor of Canada, Ltd.

WINNIPEG

Selective Service in U.S.

Editor Wallace, of Wallace's Farmer, Des Moines, Iowa, writes about it for The Guide

LAST Thursday, September 12, was fixed by proclamation of President Wilson, as the day on which every man in the United States, between 18 and 45 (both inclusive), not previously registered in Army and Navy registrations, must register in compliance with the requirements of the Selective Service Register Law. In regard to the workings of the draft system in the United States, with special reference to the necessities of farm work and how they have been taken into account, the following article has been written for The Grain Growers' Guide, by Henry C. Wallace, Editor of Wallace's Farmer, of Des Moines, Iowa:—

The Farmers and the Draft

Speaking generally, farmers in the United States have not been exempted from army service because of occupation. This matter is determined by the local exemption boards, working under general instructions from Washington. In a few districts scattered over the country, where exemption boards were made up in part of men who had a real understanding of agriculture and of the conditions of production, the calling of farmers has been deferred in cases where it was clearly evident that production might be adversely influenced. In most districts, however, no deferred classification has been given to the farmer as a farmer even when he might be running his own farm. During the calls which we made in July and August, in a number of cases farmers were called from the harvest fields and their harvest was completed by the neighborhood.

While the Provost Marshal of the United States has made rules which provide for the furloughing of farmers temporarily to complete the harvesting of crops, or to do other necessary farm work, comparatively little of this has been done. There are three reasons for it:—

1.—When the farmer has once entered the army, he puts his mind to it and wants to fit himself to be a soldier. He can not do this unless he remains in the camp and gets all of the training.

2.—The training of our soldiers is going forward very rapidly, and the provision for furloughing provides that it shall not apply in cases where there would be interference with the military program.

3.—In many cases men are soon moved to points so far distant from their farms as to make it impracticable for them to return.

Women Being Counted On

Up to the present time, therefore, the scheme of granting leaves of absence to farmers to carry on their farm work is wholly unworkable, and it is doubtful whether it will be made practical.

The theory of the selective service is excellent. In practice it has not worked out at all, so far as the farmer is concerned. Up until the middle of this summer, the removal of men from the farms has not seriously affected our production. There is every indication, however, that this can not be said next year. So many farmers have been taken, that it seems out of the question to maintain the acreage of cultivated land, and large numbers of farmers are planning on seeding down an increasing area and doing the best they can with their own labor and the labor of the boys and girls who may be left at home.

This year large numbers of women have worked in the fields, and naturally this number will immensely increase by next year. It will take another year, however, to reorganize our agricultural labor with the help of women.

The change in the draft age by which it was reduced to 18 will intensify the farm labor shortage. The indications are that the boys of 18, 19 and 20 will be taken promptly for training, and this will mean taking not only the farm boys, but the city and town boys who have been the most

promising material for the farm labor of the future.

THE FIVE CLASSES

In the questionnaire submitted to the registrants at the registration places throughout the United States last Thursday, the five classifications into which registrants will be divided after claims for exemption have been considered are as follows:—

Class 1

Single men without dependent relatives.

Married man, with or without children, or father of motherless children, who has habitually failed to support his family.

Married man dependent on wife for support.

Married man, with or without children, or father of motherless children; man not usefully engaged, family supported by income independent of his labor.

Unskilled or not a necessary farm laborer.

Unskilled or not a necessary industrial laborer.

Registrant by or in respect of whom no deferred classification is claimed.

Registrant who fails to submit questionnaire and in respect of whom no deferred classification is claimed.

Registrant not deferred and not included in any of above divisions.

Class 2

Married man with children, or father of motherless children, where such wife or children or such motherless children are not mainly dependent upon his labor for support for reason that there are reasonably certain resources of

adequate support (excluding earnings or possibly earnings from labor of wife) available, and that the removal of registrant will not deprive such dependents of support.

Married man without children, whose wife, although registrant is engaged in a useful occupation, is not mainly dependent upon his labor for support, for the reason that the wife is skilled in some special class of work which she is physically able to perform, and in which she is employed, or in which there is an immediate opening for her under

Continued on Page 46

FARM LANDS

AND THEIR RELATION TO TRUSTEESHIPS

The undernamed Company has assets in its hands for realization, which belong to estates under its care, and which must be sold to enable these estates to be wound up.

Send for lists, particularly those dealing with lands, improved and unimproved, in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, showing location, prices and terms. There are many bargains to be had.

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Wide range of usefulness is one of the points which makes Smith Form-a-Truck a profitable part of the farm equipment.

Efficiency and economy are two other such points.

Smith Form-a-Truck is working on many farms in Western Canada. Perhaps there is one near you. If there is you can readily see how Smith Form-a-Truck would work under conditions like your own. We have some pictures of Smith Form-a-Truck in action on Western farms. Shall we send you a set?

Smith Form-a-Truck attachment makes a motor truck of any good used car. Prices on Smith Form-a-Truck attachments, F.O.B. Winnipeg, are as follows:

One-ton Standard (maximum capacity, 3,000 pounds)	\$535.00
One-ton Standard, reinforced (maximum capacity, 4,000 pounds)	585.00
One-ton Universal (maximum capacity, 3,000 pounds)	640.00
Two-ton Universal (maximum capacity, 6,000 pounds)	755.00

Above prices are for pressed-on tires. For demountable tires for one-ton truck \$25.00 additional, for two-ton truck \$40.00 additional.

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11 pure-bred Shorthorn bulls from 11 to 16 months old; 10 cows and heifers, with calves at their sides; 5 yearling Shetlands. Write for particulars. R. H. Scott, Proprietor, Alameda, Sask. 21t

FOR SALE—THREE PURE-BRED CLYDESDALE
Mares. Three pure-bred Shorthorn Cows with calves at foot. R. Magee, Box 333, Wolsley, Sask. 23t

HORSES

U. A. WALKER & SONS, CARNEGIE, MAN.
Breeder of Clydesdales. Mares and fillies for sale. 23t

SWINE

DUROC-JERSEYS—REGISTERED SPRING
pigs of the best breeding. On account of shortage of feed and help I will sell them if ordered at once at \$15.00 each. L. W. Leuschen, Lashburn, Sask. 37-2

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED DUROC-JERSEY
pigs, unrelated pairs and trios. Prices reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write, Connor & Hutchinson, Goodwater, Sask. 34-10

IMPROVED YORKSHIRES—FROM PRIZE
winning and imported stock; also Shorthorn cattle. A. D. McDonald & Son, Sunnyside Stock Farm, Napinka, Man. 7t

DUROC-JERSEYS (MAY LITTE). CHOICE
males and females. Bred from Bailey's Champion herd \$30.00 each. Hope, R.R. No. 2 Calgary, Alberta. Phone. 38-4

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED BERKSHIRE PIGS,
one to six months old, best of breeding; must sell owing to drought; a bargain. J. A. Johnston, Woolchester, Alta. 36-4

PURE-BRED YORKSHIRE BOARS OF EX-
cellent quality and breeding. Satisfaction guaranteed. A. M. Carlile, Kerrobert, Sask. 37-2

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Boars. Also Boar and Sows age 16 months. Ed. Griffiths, Springwater, Sask. 38-3

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(April farrowed) \$40.00 each for quick sale. H. F. Hauser, Dubuc, Sask. 38-3

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Both sexes. Three to six months. C. W. Thurston, Regina. 38-3

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from prize-winning stock. Write, G. A. Hope, Wadena, Sask. 38-5

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SHORTHORNS—25 BULLS, 6 MONTHS TO
3 years; 20 heifers, rising 2 years, not bred, sired by splendid imported bull; 30 young cows and heifers in calf, mostly by Duke of Saskatoon, son of Gainsford Marquis. Prices reasonable. J. Bousfield & Sons, Macgregor, Man. 4t

ABERDEEN-ANGUS BULL, TWO YEARS OLD,
as "Rugby Shah." Reliable. Will sell cheap as I have no further use. Langdon, Oatton, Alberta. 37-2

FOR SALE—ONE PURE-BRED RED POLLED
Bull. Good size. Color, deep red. Age four years. Write A. W. Rix, Route 4, Wetaskiwin, Alta. 37-2

RED POLLED CATTLE—STOCK FOR SALE.
E. & W. Darnbrough, Laura, Sask. 37-2

BROWNE BROS., NEUDORF, SASK., BREED-
ers of Aberdeen-Angus cattle. Stock for sale 37-2

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POULTRY SUPPLIES—LEG BANDS, ALU-
minium, 90c-100. Celluloid colored spiral, \$1.00-100. Shipping crates, 1 and 2 bird, 40c and 50c each, in flat. Everything for poultrymen. Catalog free. The Brett Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Winnipeg, Man. 38t

PURE-BRED R.C. WHITE WYANDOTTE
Cockerels; April hatched. Heavy winter laying strain. \$2.00 each. Norman Eley, Colonsay, Sask. 37-2

WHITE WYANDOTTE BREEDERS, BUY YOUR
roosters now. Hens and pullets for sale. For full particulars write John McCheane, Borden, Sask. 37-5

WHITE HOLLAND GOBBLERS \$7.00.
Wanted—White Holland Hens. Box G., Halford, Sask. 37-5

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SHEEP

FOR SALE—REGISTERED OXFORD DOWN
Rams, Shearlings; also Lambs sired by imported Buck. For prices and show records write or phone T. A. Somerville, Hartney, Man. 38-8

500 CHOICE SHROPSHIRE, OXFORD AND
Merino grade breeding ewes and lambs, and Shropshire rams. Jared E. Brown, Cummings via Vermilion, Alta. 36-5

TEN PEDIGREED SHROPSHIRE EWES FOR
Sale. \$22 each. John Ridgeway, Grasse Isle, Man. 38-4

CHOICE OXFORD SHEARLING AND RAM
Lambs for Sale. Apply John Wilkie, Carman, Man. 38-4

DORSET-HORNED—ONE CHOICE SHEAR-
ling ram for sale. J. B. Ross, Govan, Sask. 37-2

GOATS

FOR SALE—2 ANGORA NANNY GOATS. EL-
mer Johnson, Minnedosa, Man. 38-3

Farmers' Market Place

CONDUCTED FOR THOSE WHO

Want to Buy, Sell or Exchange

RATES ON CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING**5c. Per Word—Per Week**

Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. B. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the ad. and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. No display type or display lines will be allowed in classified ads. All orders for classified advertising must be accompanied by cash. No orders will be accepted for less than fifty cents. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

DOGS

FOR SALE—WOLFHOUND PUPPIES FROM
pure-bred stock. Wanted—Wolfhound, must be fast and trained. C. W. Murray, Rokeby, Sask. 38-2

ROBERT GILLESPIE, ABBOTSFORD, QUE.
breeder of pedigreed Newfoundland dogs, that noble breed now so nearly extinct. 38-2

FOR SALE—THREE 3-YEAR-OLD WOLF-
hounds, fast, good killers. S. Jenkins, Findlater, Sask. 36-3

CHOICE FARM COLLIES, FROM HEELING
stock, males \$10, females \$8. G. Detbener, Watrous, Sask. 36-4

FARM MACHINERY

THRESHING OUTFIT FOR SALE, IN GOOD
condition; consisting of 25 H.P. Waterloo Steam Engine and Advance Separator equipped with high blower and all modern attachments. Can be seen on the farm of T. J. Crothers, N.E. 1/4 10-11-21 W1. Bargain price and easy terms to any responsible purchaser. Will consider offers for complete outfit or for Engine or Separator alone. The Standard Trusts Company, 346 Main Street, Winnipeg. 37-2

FOR SALE AT HALF VALUE—MOGUL 45 OIL
tractor, 36 x 56 separator, ten-bottom plow, cook car and caboose. Everything in first class working order. Reason for selling frozen out, or would trade for smaller plowing or threshing outfit or stock. Terms to responsible parties. Box 75, Lashburn, Sask. 37-2

FOR SALE—HART-PARR 30-60 ENGINE, JOHN
Deere 8-Furrow Plow, White 32in. Thresher and Stewart Sheaf Loader; all in first class shape. Working now. Three thousand for outfit. Will sell separate. George Hetzel, Fannystelle, Man. 37-2

FOR SALE CHEAP—ONE 24-36 CHAMPION
separator, self-feeder, windstacker, 14 ft. register; excellent condition, only threshed 400-acre crop. Can be inspected at Dalemend. Apply, prices and particulars. G. C. Milnes, Cochrane, Alta. 37-2

NOTICE—EXCHANGE YOUR TROUBLESOME
cream separator for a 500 lb. high grade new machine. Splendid trade proposition offered. Over a thousand in use. Money back guarantee. Write for description. Dominion-Reid Separator Co., 300 Notre Dame, Winnipeg. 37t

12-25 WATERLOO BOY KEROSENE TRAC-
tor, almost new, snap for cash. Wm. Henderson, Loreburn, Sask. 36-3

FARM MACHINERY—Continued

STUMP PULLERS—ONE ONLY, HAND
power, slightly used, but in excellent condition. Only reason for selling is that every stump on farm has been pulled. Write quickly. Apply Box 13, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg. 35-4

WANTED TO BUY—SECOND HAND CATER-
pillar Tractor. *Must be 30 H.P. or belt or more. State full particulars in first letter. Adolph Madsen, Box 38, Coronation, Alta. 35-4

FOR SALE—CASE STEAM THRESHING AND
plowing outfit. For particulars apply. Box 532, Virden, Man. 35-4

SITUATIONS

ELECTRICITY OFFERS EXCEPTIONAL OP-
portunities to young men. I.C.S. training prepares for superior positions in operating, wiring, power and design. Prospectus Free. International Correspondence Schools, Dept. K, 745 St. Catherine St. West, Montreal, Canada. 35t

DEALERS—WRITE QUICK FOR OUR MONEY-
making proposition to agents in unrepresented districts to sell our reliable lines. Dominion Sewing Machine Co., Winnipeg. 35t

MAN SEEKS SITUATION RUNNING THRESH-
ing machine, engine or separator. Write, Box 33, Bruno, Sask. 37-2

PATENTS AND LEGAL

BONNAR, TRUEMAN, HOLLANDS & ROBIN-
son, Barristers, etc.—R. A. Bonnar, K.C.; W. H. Trueman, L.L.B.; Ward Holland; T. W. Robinson, L.L.B. Solicitors to United Grain Growers Limited and subsidiary companies. Offices, 503-504 Winnipeg Electric Railway Building, Winnipeg. P.O. Box 158. Telephone, Garry 4783. 18t

FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO., THE OLD
established firm. Patents everywhere. Head Office, Royal Bank Bldg., Toronto; Ottawa office, 5 Elgin St. Offices throughout Canada. Booklet free. 38t

PATENTS—CANADIAN, FOREIGN, EGERTON
R. Case, Patent Solicitor, 10 Adelaide East, Toronto. Booklets free. 38t

RUSSELL HARTNEY, BARRISTER, SASKA-
toon. 61t

SEED GRAIN

FOR FALL RYE APPLY TO FRANK TRIGS
Maple Creek, Sask. 38-2

The Grain Growers' Guide

GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS

DON'T WORRY ABOUT YOUR TRACTOR
gears. Peerless Automatic Gear Oil prevents cutting, saves oil and labor. Fits any tractor. Order direct or from agent. More agents wanted. Write, The Brett Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Winnipeg, Man. 33t

SPRUCE WATER TANKS MADE TO ORDER,
any size or shape, at factory prices. Quick service. Write your wants. The Brett Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Winnipeg, Man. 36t

BEST RAZOR STROP MADE—KEEPS RAZOR
honed as well as sharpened. Manufactured to order, post free, \$1.50. Canada Home Company, Wawanesa, Manitoba. 36-5

QUOTATIONS FOR A CARLOAD OF
Potatoes required, f.o.b. Carruthers, Sask. G.T.P. Grain Growers' Store, Canada Food Board License No. 8-23893. 38-2

PETTIT'S CLOVER HONEY IS GOOD HONEY,
thoroughly ripened by the bees. Write for prices to The Pettit Apiaries, Georgetown, Ont. 37-5

POTATOES FOR SALE—A CARLOAD OF GOOD
potatoes, white variety. Quote prices. October delivery. C. Gibson, Hamiota, Man. 38-2

SEVERAL CARS POTATOES FOR SALE—
\$1.00 bushel. Box 106, Fort Qu'Appelle, Sask. 38-2

NATIONAL CREAM SEPARATOR REPAIR
Parts sold by Dominion Sewing Machine Co. Winnipeg. 35t

BUY YOUR OUT-OF-TOWN SUPPLIES WITH
Dominion Express Money Orders. Five Dollars costs three cents.

FARM LANDS

GRAIN GROWERS, STOCK MEN—WE HAVE
for sale in Northern Saskatchewan, in township 44, range 25, W. 3rd, 10,000 acres, all good wheat and mixed farming land, soil deep black loam on clay subsoil, wonderful growth of grass and lots of rainfall in this district. Prices run from \$8.00 to \$16.00 per acre by the section; a little higher for half and quarter sections. Terms \$1.00 to \$2.00 per acre cash, balance over 5 to 7 years, interest 7%. Write us at once for further particulars. Simpson, Mitchell & Ewing, 701 Union Trust Bldg., Winnipeg. 37t

FOR SALE—WE HAVE FARM LANDS FOR
sale, cheap, in Saskatchewan. Can satisfy the smallest prospective buyer. In some instances the sum of \$200 to \$300 will cover the first year's payment. Write us for particulars, stating district desired. Will gladly supply full details. The Royal Trust Company, Bank of Montreal, Winnipeg. 37t

160 ACRES, MIXED FARM, SANDY LOAM,
4 miles south-east Parkside, Sask. 65+ acres under cultivation; 12 acres in fall rye. Fair log and frame buildings. Good water, good pasture and plenty of wood. All fenced. \$1,000 cash, balance crop payments. Write Allen Berry, Parkside, Sask. 37-2

FOR SALE—IMPROVED QUARTER-SECTION.
Close to school. Also Moody Combination Threshing Outfit; hand feed with blower. New last year. Apply R. Patterson, Copeland, Sask. 38-3

FOR LIST OF FARM LANDS FOR SALE IN
the Portage la Prairie and Oakville district, write S. J. Newman, Real Estate Agent, Portage la Prairie, Man. 37-9

FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA FARMS AND
chicken ranches, write to Pemberton & Son, 418 Howe St., Vancouver. Established 1887. 37t

FARM FOR RENT—RENTER MUST HAVE
equipment to farm 500 acres. Cattle furnished on shares. M. Eathron, 58 Lydia, Winnipeg. 37-2

FOR SALE—STOCK AND GRAIN FARMS,
Buffalo Lake district, Alberta, \$20 upwards. Write, Bunnell Bros., Mirror, Alta. 36-4

How Would You Place This Class?

When a man judges livestock he has certain points in mind which clearly demonstrate the superiority of one animal over another. If this judgment is backed up by the experience of others which clearly shows that the animal he placed first is really the best in its class, then his judgment is verified by fact.

Livestock breeders should judge livestock advertising on a similar basis. The theoretical points on which to base the "placing" are quantity of circulation—distribution of circulation—cost of advertising—and editorial merit. The Guide has the largest farm-paper circulation in Western Canada, distributed uniformly over the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and its advertising rate is low in proportion to the volume of circulation. Anyone who has followed it closely knows that its livestock editorial policy is both progressive and elaborate. On these points we believe The Guide should receive first place in this class in this field. Practical experience, moreover, has shown many breeders that The Guide produces the best results on livestock advertising.

Can The Guide Sell Sheep?

Bethany, Man., September 9, 1918.

In reply to yours, re continuation of ad. All sheep sold three days after the ad. appeared. Could have sold two carloads if I had them. Your paper certainly reaches the right people.

JAMES M. EWENS.

The Rate is Economical—Five Cents per Word, per issue, payable in advance. Send in your Advertisement today.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, Man.

SHEEP

Good Young Grade Shropshire, Oxford, Suffolk and White-faced Breeding Ewes for Sale, in lots to suit. These Sheep are in fine condition and will make good money. Phone, write or call.

S. Downie & Sons
CARSTAIRS, ALTA.

Eggs and Butter

Strictly New Laid Eggs wanted in any quantity and good dairy butter.

OUR GUARANTEE

We guarantee to pay the highest prevailing market price and to send returns immediately.

Write us today for Prices

Reference—Dominion Bank

Canada Food Board License No. 13-90

MATTHEWS BLACKWELL Ltd.

Established 1852

WINNIPEG MAN.

POULTRY

MUST HELP

FEED THE NATION



KRESO DIP No. 1.

A SANITARY NECESSITY
IN RAISING
HEALTHY POULTRY

KILLS LICE AND MITES.
WILL HELP STOP LOSS FROM DISEASE.

One Gallon
Makes 72 Gallons

of Solution ready for use.

EQUALLY GOOD FOR ALL LIVE STOCK.

Write for Free Descriptive Booklets on
Poultry and Livestock Sanitation.

ANIMAL INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT OF
PARKE, DAVIS & CO.
WALKERVILLE, ONT.

MAKE YOUR OWN LAGER BEER

At home—no special equipment—from
our pure and popular

Hop-Malt Beer Extract

Conforming to Temperance Act

This is a Food Beer, more delicious,
nourishing and better than any malt
beverage you can buy in bottles. Drink
all you want of it. Easy to make.
The drink that "cheers but does not
inebriate." Rich, creamy foam, nat-
ural color, snap and sparkle. Your
friends will confirm your opinion—
"The best I ever tasted."

Large can, makes 7 gallons\$1.75
Small can, makes 3 gallons 1.25
Sample can, makes 1 gallon50
Send money order or postal note. Pre-
paid throughout Canada. Agents
wanted everywhere.

HOP-MALT COMPANY, LTD.,
Dept. A23, 92 King St. West,
Hamilton, Canada.

ASSOCIATION

Annual Auction Sale

of Pure-Bred Rams and Pure-Bred
Grade Ewes, at Calgary, on
October 30, 1918.

Association Annual Auction Sale

of Pure-Bred Bulls and Pure-Bred
and Grade Females of the Dairy Breeds
and Pure-Bred Swine at Calgary, on
October 31, 1918.

It is expected that between 1,200 and
1,500 animals will be offered for sale.
An excellent opportunity to purchase
or sell stock. Entries close September
30, 1918.

E. L. RICHARDSON, Secretary.
Alberta Cattle, Sheep and Swine
Breeders' Associations,
VICTORIA PARK, CALGARY.

Got Gophers?
Kill-Em-Quick
It's as Important to Kill 'Em Now
as it Ever Was. Use
KILL-EM-QUICK

Poultry

Loss from Poultry Diseases

AT least 50 per cent. of the chick-
ens, young ducks and turkeys,
and ten per cent. of the adult
birds, die each year from
diseases, many of which are pre-
ventable. This is an annual national
loss of probably millions of dollars that
should be avoided to a large extent.

War conditions make it imperative
that farmers and poultrymen as far as
possible should stop this enormous leak.
To do this every breeder should pay
strict attention to the general condi-
tions of his flock. When anything un-
usual is noted in a fowl, it
is advisable to place the
affected indi-
vidual in sepa-
rate quarters.
If within a
short time re-
covery does
not take place,
it is unwise
to destroy the
fowl without
first ascertain-
ing the cause
of the dis-
order. The
prevalence of
disease is
more often

the cause of failure than the lack of
practical knowledge and the extreme
importance of keeping the quarters
clean; isolation of all ailing fowls and
immediate action in regard to finding
out the cause cannot be too strongly
impressed upon the poultryman.

When trouble occurs, forward to the
Biological Laboratory, Central Experi-
mental Farm, Ottawa, Ont., a live but
sick fowl, or, in the absence of such,
a dead bird. In the interval disinfect
the quarters, runs, drinking fountains
and feed dishes to check the spread of
any infectious disease.

Disinfect the poultry houses by spray-
ing the interior with a lime-wash solu-
tion (50 pounds stone lime slaked in a
barrel of water plus one gallon of a
good commercial disinfectant). Fill
cracks and crevices to destroy mites,
lice, etc. If a smaller amount is re-
quired it may be prepared by adding
two-and-half pounds of lime to a pail
of water plus half a teacupful of dis-
infectant.

Keep a crop growing in some part of
the yards and alternate poultry and
crops. If the runs are small cover with
a coating of air-slacked lime and dig
up. If the runs are too large to dig,
plow and cultivate before sowing. Rape
is a good crop for this purpose. Rear
all chicks on fresh soil.

Although these precautions may ap-
pear unnecessary it is the only way of
combating many disease conditions
affecting poultry, which if left to them-
selves will undoubtedly prove decidedly
costly in the long run.

Feed Storage Box

The common practice of mixing up a
quantity of feed at certain intervals
makes it necessary to have storage of
some kind. Instead of having bins or
boxes in some outbuilding removed
from the poultry house, which calls for
extra steps and time, every time the
birds are fed or the hoppers are replen-
ished a storage bin should be provided
in every pen. The size of such a bin
should, of course, be in keeping with
the dimensions of the pen or poultry
house. A bin nine inches wide, 12
inches high in front and 18 inches high
in the rear will be found convenient
for most conditions; length depends en-
tirely upon the wall space available—

from four to six feet is usually easily
provided for. If possible, the bin
should be lined with some rat and
mouse-proof material.

Fattening Chickens

The profits obtained from marketing
lean, poorly fleshed, unfinished chickens
are so small as to be frequently dis-
couraging. Many of the packing houses
and larger produce dealers find it neces-
sary to go to considerable expense to
provide the necessary premises and
equipment to properly finish such poul-
try. The best place to feed poultry



A Suitable House for Small Flock.

is on the
farm, and, if
it pays the
packing
houses to take
the trouble,
it obviously
would be good
business to do
the work on
the farm.

Proper feed-
ing and finish-
ing will not
only greatly
increase the
weight of the
birds, but will
also enhance
the value of
every ounce

of flesh on the carcass, and greatly
reduce the proportion of offal in rela-
tion to the amount of edible meat.

There is generally a difference of
from three to seven cents per pound in
the price paid for well-fleshed birds as
compared with lean unfinished stock
just off the range.

There is always a market for prime
quality poultry, while the poorer quality
has to be sold at whatever price can
be obtained, depending on the market
and the amount of effort put forth on
the part of the seller.

Birds generally make the greatest
gain when about three to four months
of age, and the average birds make the
most economical gains during the first
two weeks of special feeding.

Chickens can be readily taught to
feed by lamplight; this is a great con-
venience, as it is desirable that the time
of feeding be spaced as nearly as possi-
ble 12 hours apart.

The crate system of feeding is much
more economical and efficient. In
practising this method, one is able to
carefully note the progress being made
by each bird and the feeding period
of the more thrifty can often be short-
ened or lengthened as desired. Also
the flesh of the crate-fed birds is in-
variably softer than that of pen-fed
birds.

For amplification of the foregoing
information apply to the Publications
Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ot-
tawa, for Bulletin No. 88 of the Division
of Poultry of the Experimental Farms
entitled "Preparing Poultry Produce
for Market."

New Poultry Association

A new provincial poultry association
was recently inaugurated in Saskatch-
ewan, of which W. H. Arnaud is presi-
dent. The name is the Saskatchewan
Poultry Association, and Frank Shep-
pard, of Weyburn, was elected vice-
president, and J. J. Renwick, secretary
pro tem. A constitution was adopted,
and a resolution passed asking the exec-
utive committee to confer with the de-
partment for show purposes, and also
other assistance promised when the two
associations could be united—a happy
ending which has now been accomplish-
ed. Among those present at the meeting
were: Geo. Westman, Regina, who pre-

sided; Dr. Merkly, Moose Jaw; G. Fen-
ton, Strassburg; R. Kramer, Midale;
W. Troughton, Sinaluta; F. Sheppard,
Weyburn; F. M. Moore, Colgate; and a
number of others.

POULTRY

Hens, any size, in good condition, lb. 20c
Roosters, any age, in good condition, 18c
per lb.
Old Ducks, in good condition, per lb. 18c
Young Ducks, in good condition, lb. 20c
Spring Chickens, in good condition, lb. 25c
Geese, per lb. 18c
Turkeys, in good condition, per lb. 25c

All Prices are Live Weight F.O.B. Winnipeg
The Prices quoted are for Poultry in
marketable condition.

Write us today for Crates or ask your
station agent for full information regard-
ing crate requirements, then make crates
yourself. Save time in shipping and crate
charges out.

**Golden Star Fruit &
Produce Co.**

WINNIPEG

Canada Food Board License No. 7-107.

LIVE POULTRY WANTED

3000 BIRDS WEEKLY

We have a large demand for live poultry
and require 3,000 birds weekly to satisfy
the demands of our customers. We can
handle this quantity weekly from now
until Christmas. If you have not yet
shipped to us it will pay you to give us
a trial. You will receive honest weight
and the prices quoted hereunder for ten
days from date of this paper.

NOTE.—We prepay crates to any part of
Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Watch our
ad. each week for prices.

Hens, any size, in good condition, lb. 20c
Roosters, any size, per lb. 18c
Young Ducks, per lb. 20c
Old Ducks, per lb. 18c
Spring Chickens, per lb. 25c
Turkeys, per lb. 25c
Geese, per lb. 17c

Prices Guaranteed till Next Issue.
Prices quoted are F.O.B. Winnipeg. All
prices are for poultry in good marketable
condition.

Canada Food Board License No. 7-299.

Royal Produce Trading Co.
97 AIKENS STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.

LIVE POULTRY WANTED

EGGS.—We are paying highest market
price. Egg crates supplied on request.
Old Hens, per lb. 18c-20c
Roosters, any age, per lb. 17c
Ducks, any age, per lb. 20c
Turkeys, per lb. 25c
Geese, per lb. 18c-18c
Spring Chickens, Highest Market Price
The prices quoted are for poultry in
good marketable condition.

OLD BIRDS IN GOOD CONDITION

We are prepaying crates to any part in
Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

MONEY ORDER MAILED DAILY

Canada Food Board License
Nos. 7-325 — 7-326.

Standard Produce Co.
43 CHARLES STREET WINNIPEG

Live Poultry

Our demand for Live Poultry continues
to grow. Consequently we are able to pay
our shippers the very highest market
prices. We especially need Hens and
would urge our shippers to send us all
they have and benefit by the high prices
we are now offering for early shipment.
Prompt remittances guaranteed.

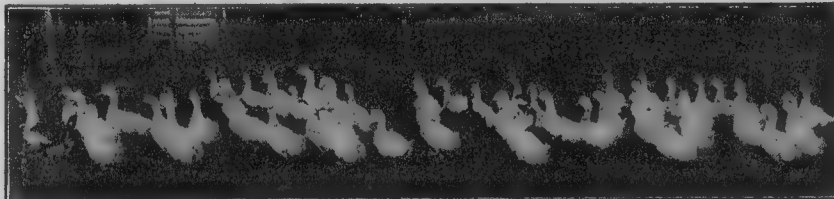
Spring Chickens, in good condition, 25c
3 lbs. up.
Old Hens, in good condition, per lb. 20c
Ducks, any age, Highest Market Price
Turkeys, per lb. 25c
Roosters, any age, per lb. 18c
Geese, per lb. 16c to 18c
Eggs, per doz. 42c

The Prices quoted are for Poultry in good
Marketable Condition and are
F.O.B. Winnipeg.

We are Prepaying Crates to any part of
Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

Canada Food Board License No. 7-397

Sisskind-Tammenbaum Grocery Co.
465 Pritchard Avenue, Winnipeg, Man.

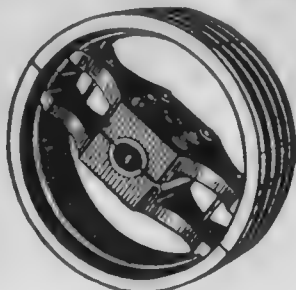


Flock of Ducks at Glenlea Stock Farm.

DODGE

WOOD - SPLIT PULLEYS

Save
Gasoline



Save
Man Power

Facts About the Dodge Wood-Split Pulley

Because farmers don't buy pulleys very often is all the more reason why they should be sure to specify Dodge Wood-Split Pulleys when they do buy.

For these reasons Dodge Wood-Split Pulleys cost less than iron or steel pulleys. The Dodge arm and hub construction provides for great compressive force. It is the only wood pulley on the market which is scientifically right at this vital point. The ends of the arms do not project through the face of the pulley. This makes a perfectly even and uniform belt surface of all side-grained wood. Every pulley is machine-nailed. Next time you are near one of our stockers ask them to show you a Dodge Wood-Split Pulley, or

Write to one nearest you for Price List.

Dodge Manufacturing Co. Limited

TORONTO — ONT.

The Stuart Machinery Co. Limited, 764 Main St., Winnipeg, Man.
T. Eaton Co. Limited, Winnipeg.
The A. G. Low Co. Limited, Saskatoon, Sask.
Gorman, Glancey & Grindley Limited, The Big Supply House,
Edmonton, Calgary, Alberta.
(Write Nearest Office)
Revillon Wholesale Limited, Edmonton, Alberta
The A. E. Williams Machinery Co. of Vancouver Limited
Phone High 40 495 Railway Street

ONTARIO FRUIT

Buy direct—we are growers, packers and shippers. Fat Ripe Tomatoes, eleven-quart baskets, 65 cents. Fancy Plums, \$1.00. Clapp's Favorite Pears, \$1.25. All shipments by express. Cash with order. Wire or write for carlot quotations.

The Vinemount Orchard Co. Vinemount, Ont.

Which is Your Roof?

The one with well stained shingles, smart looking and weathertight—a credit to you and to the community, or, like the lower picture, warped and curled by wind and sun—innocent of stain and a prey to every mood of the weather?

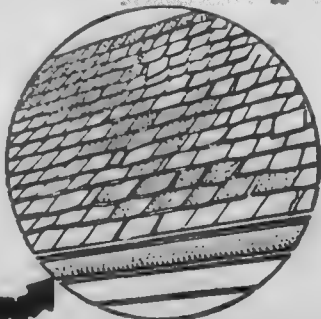
Don't neglect the roof of your house—it's poor business. From the time the last shingle nail is driven use

Stephens'
REGISTERED TRADE MARK
SHINGLE STAIN

and add years of service to the whole building.

Stephens' Shingle Stain is made of Creosote and preserving oils which saturates the wood and defies decay. You have seventeen soft, velvety colors to choose from. Ask your **Stephens'** dealer for an estimate.

G. F. Stephens & Co. Limited
PAINT AND VARNISH MAKERS
WINNIPEG - CANADA



WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Western M.P's. on the Tariff

Spokesmen of the Grain Growers of the Prairie Provinces are Heard in Parliament

THE following are extracts from the official report in Hansard of speeches made in the House of Commons during the last session of the Dominion Parliament by Messrs. John F. Reid, member for MacKenzie, Sask.; John A. Maharg, member for Maple Creek, Man.; Andrew Knox, member for Prince Albert, Sask.; and R. C. Henders, member for Macdonald, Man.:—

John F. Reid

Speaking on May 1, Mr. Reid said: "Deprived largely of man-power, the best substitute farmers can secure is an ample supply of modern machinery. The Federal Government recognized this fact, and to help meet the case removed customs duties off tractor engines for a year, thus placing this help within the reach of many farmers. They also entered into arrangements to supply a large number of farmers with tractor engines at cost. If it is a good thing to remove the duty from tractor engines as a war measure to encourage production, which only affects a comparatively few farmers, how much better service could we render to the Empire and Canada if the government would remove the duty from all farm implements, as a war measure? Of the 200,000 farmers in the prairie provinces, probably not more than 50,000 can purchase and operate tractor engines, all the rest of them require the latest improved farm implements so as to increase their efficiency and productive power, and nearly the whole of them are prepared to buy improved machinery, if it could be purchased at reasonable prices.

"I know many farmers in Western Canada who, early in the season and before prices for farm machinery were fixed, gave orders for new and larger implements, such as seed drills, but who cancelled their orders when they learned what the price was to be. Farmers who were using a 16-shoe drill wanted to purchase a 20 or 22-shoe drill, thus increasing the working power of a man 25 per cent. in seeding. The same thing applies to harrows, plows, etc. Many farmers who have an extra colt or two ready to put to work would use a six or eight-horse team in place of a four-horse team, and the two-horse farmers would use four horses, but they are prevented from thus increasing their effective power by the excessive cost of machinery. Increased factory cost and war tax have increased the duty more than double. For instance, in 1914, the duty on a 20-shoe seed drill was \$12.90, this year it is \$32. Add to that the profit of the dealer, and the cost on account of customs duty would be \$40. A duty of \$8.36 was imposed on a 12-inch two-bottom gang plow in 1914, this year it is \$19.60. A triple gang plow carried a duty of \$13.50 in 1914, and today it is \$32.65, and so on all along the line.

Urging Duty-free Implements

"While there are many farmers in the prairie provinces who realized very satisfactory results from the operations of the farm during the last three years,

there are many whose operations have not yielded more than a bare living.

"The annual conventions of the three Provincial Grain Growers' Associations strongly urged the placing of farming implements at once on the free list, as a war measure. The business interests of the country towns and villages are joining with the farmers in this demand. Their knowledge of farm needs acquired by close proximity has convinced them that farmers must be supplied with the latest machinery, that the loss to them of man-power, due to the war, can in a large measure be offset by the use of modern and improved farm implements. As business men, acquainted with the situation, they recognize that the loss of revenue to the government through removal of custom duties from farm implements would be small compared to the advantage the country would secure by the efficiency and increasing capacity on the farm due to ample machinery of the right class and type. Many farmers are now supplied with all the implements of production needed for efficiency. The bulk of farmers, however, are not so situated.

The Call of Duty

"We are all urged to make sacrifices for the sake of the Empire and to win the war. We are all urged to do 'our bit.' Cannot the government submit to a small loss of revenue, and the few others who might be affected adversely by the removing of duties from farm implements submit to a reduction in profits in an effort to increase the farm production of Canada which all agree is so greatly needed by five to ten per cent?

"Again, Sir, many of our returned soldiers are anxious to go back on the land to make homes for themselves and their families. Is it right that our Canadian manufacturers should be allowed to tax our brave heroes who have risked their lives at the front for the protection of our Empire and for the cause of liberty, civilization, and democracy, and who now return to us suffering from shell-shock, and nervous wrecks?

"It is up to the manufacturers of agricultural implements to go 'over the top' like men, with organized agriculture, and to ask our government to remove the tariff on implements as a war measure, and thereby help us in the great drive for greater production. Then thousands of souls now almost starving for the lack of bread would bless the generous action of our Canadian manufacturers whose chances of entering the realm of eternal bliss would thereby be greatly enhanced, if not assured. Let us remember, 'even a cup of cold water, etc.'

"While there is nothing in the Budget Speech about a reduction in the tariff, I have here the customs tariff of 1907, revised up to 1914, and find in it a provision whereby the government can, by order-in-council, remove the duty on implements as a war measure, and I am sure if such a measure came before the House it would receive the unanimous support of hon. members.

"The hon. member for London (Mr. Cronyn), suggested the appointment of a tariff commission. On behalf of the



This Healthy Youngster was Born in the Battle Area. A two-weeks-old colt born in the British lines in France, outside the yard of a Veterinary Hospital, where its mother is receiving treatment. It is too young to become a member of the Army Horse Transport.

western organized farmers, I welcome the suggestion, provided the organized farmers have a representative on the commission—something we have not had in the past."

John A. Maharg

Speaking on May 3, Mr. Maharg said:—

"It has been said that there was an agreement between the two parties, before the Union Government was formed, that the tariff would be left in abeyance during the duration of the war. It is hard for me to believe that any group of men would enter into an arrangement whereby the fiscal policy of the country would be left in abeyance for an indefinite period of time. Personally, I cannot conceive of such a thing. Such an arrangement may have been entered into, but I am very doubtful of it.

"To go further, some of the Eastern papers, I think certainly some of the Toronto papers, have said that the Western members were pledged to support the government through thick and thin. Well, I cannot speak for all the Western members but I think I can speak for some of them certainly, and I can speak for myself, and so far as I am concerned personally, there is no arrangement, no agreement, no understanding, either written, spoken or implied, of that nature. And I know of a number of other western members who are in exactly the same position. They may speak for themselves a little later on. Nevertheless we are prepared to give this government every assistance, and just as loyal assistance as though we were pledged."

Andrew Knox

Speaking on May 6, Mr. Knox said:—

"I said protection was something which did not sound good to the West. We have passed through a long term of it and know whereof we speak. In this connection I would like to state that anything that has been said in regard to the Western members being pledged at election time does not apply in any case that I know of. It certainly does not apply to me. As to this I would like to endorse everything said by the member for Maple Creek (Mr. Maharg), and I have no hesitation in saying that we are all hand in hand in supporting this Union Government in every legitimate effort to push the war to a successful finish, and are willing to carry our fair share of the financial burden. At the same time we want to know that what we are contributing goes to the coffers of the government and not into the pockets of the private individual."

R. C. Henders

Speaking on May 7, R. C. Henders said:—

"Now I propose to deal with a question that I should have dealt with before I expressed the last thought that was in my mind. I am only a novice, this is my first effort, and I must be expected to make mistakes, but I want to call attention to the attitude which was taken in the West with regard to the question of the fiscal policy that should be adopted. This policy was very largely discussed on the platforms of the West, and the attitude taken by myself, as well as other representatives of the great agricultural organizations, was that if the government introduced in connection with the winning of the war the other planks of the Farmers' Platform, they would, through them, in a large measure, secure for war purposes the very results that they hoped to secure from the tariff. I would like to see some change in the tariff, even although that change were small. If the present government could see its way clear, to removing the seven-and-a-half per cent. duty introduced as a war revenue measure, and allow the money which would accrue from this reduction to go for the purpose of increased production, it would at least be a step in the right direction, and the country at large would benefit thereby. Failing that, so long as the government carry out their promise in regard to introducing a fiscal policy that would tax incomes and undue profits made under the tariff system, we would have no serious objection, as by that means the same object would be attained and the money would reach the coffers of the government for war purposes."



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Screenings

Jim had looked in at the country livery stable in search of a job. He seemed promising, and was set to work greasing the axles of a carriage. In a remarkably short space of time he reported the task finished.

"Look here," said his new boss, "d'ye mean to say you've greased all four of them wheels already?"

"Weel," rejoined the new hand, "Aa've greased the two front yens."

"And why haven't you greased the two hind ones?"

"Weel," remarked Jim, calmly, "so lang as the two front yens gan all reel, the two hind yens hev to foller."

"Dear Sue," he whispered, "do you think if I married you your father would ever forgive us?"

"I am sure he would, dear," she asserted softly.

"And would he give us a house of our own?"

"I know he would, dearest."

"And would he give us enough to live sumptuously on?"

"I am sure of it, Harry, dear."

"And would he take me into the firm?"

"Certainly he would."

"And let me run the business to suit myself?"

"Of course he would, darling."

She snuggled to his bosom, but he put her aside coldly.

"I can never marry you," he said hoarsely. "Your father is too eager to get you off his hands."

"It's no use talking," said Jackson dejectedly, "it's impossible to make a woman understand the first principles of finance."

"What's the matter now?" enquired his friend.

"Matter!" ejaculated Jackson.

"Why, when I was away yesterday, the baby swallowed a penny! And what does my wife do but call in a doctor and pay him two dollars for getting the penny back?"

During a trial in a country village the local blacksmith was required as a witness. A messenger having been dispatched to fetch him, he soon arrived, straight from his work, hot, dusty, and dirty.

The Judge, a very fastidious man, noticed this, and remarked severely, "Look here, my man, what do you mean by coming into court in this state? How long do you wear your shirts?"

The smith flushed and answered surlily, "Jist about down ter me knees, gov'nor. 'Ow long do you wear yours?"

A certain country minister was the owner of a swift and spirited horse. One day recently while he was driving through the village, he overtook the local physician on foot. "Jump in, Doctor," he said, pulling up. "I've got a horse here that goes pretty well."

The doctor jumped in and the parson drove off. The horse did go well, in the sense of speed, but in a little while it began to behave badly, and ended by tipping over the carriage and spilling out both the occupants.

The doctor jumped to his feet and felt himself all over to see if he were injured. The parson also got to his feet.

"Look here," exclaimed the doctor, "what do you mean by inviting me to ride behind a horse like that?"

"Well, you see," gasped the parson, "luckily this time there are no bones broken, but I always like to have a doctor with me when I drive that horse."

No one would have more heartily enjoyed than Stratheona himself, had he been alive, the following answer, which was given this year at the junior public school graduation examination to a question asking for an account of his career: "Lord Stratheona was an Indian at the beginning of his life. When the missionaries were sent out he became a convert. He grew to be a good man, and, after a while, he became a minister, and he grew in the ministry until he was knighted lord."



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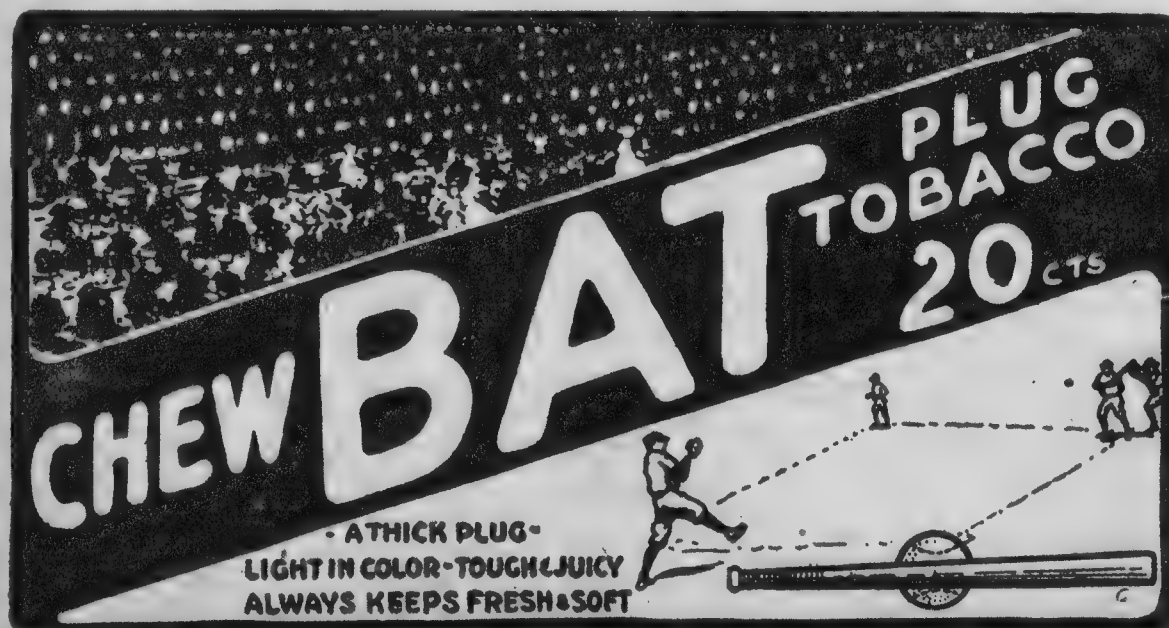
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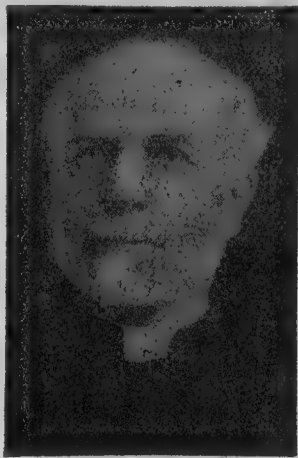
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The Deeper Life

Is There Any Way of Escape?

By Rev. S. G. Bland, D.D.

THAT Christ saw in wealth something not really desirable but the reverse seems indisputable. We, with our blurred vision, our undeveloped consciences, our rudimentary or stunted moral ideals, see probably only a mere fraction of its mischievousness. But even we cannot be blind to the way in which the possession of wealth hinders that right attitude and relation to God and man and life, which seem to have constituted, in part at least what Jesus meant by the Kingdom of Heaven. It seems to be very difficult—Jesus expressed it more strongly than that—for anyone possessing great wealth to live as Jesus thought God meant us to live. And yet a very different idea in regard to wealth seems almost as indisputable.



Dr. BLAND

Wealth seems the absolutely indispensable condition of very many of the things which seem necessary to the most satisfactory kind of life. Human nature is so constituted as to desire not only food and clothing and shelter, but refinement and beauty and dignity and variety. The world is full of things that appeal to the desires of men. Civilization has been created by these desires. There would have been no progress but for them. Men would still be living in caves, clothing themselves with the skins of beasts, and picking the bones of these with as little ceremony as dogs, were it not for these instincts after something higher than mere food and shelter.

There was nothing that could be called wealth among the Indians of this country before the white men came. There were no rich men among them. Economically they were practically equal, but how dirty and inconvenient and unlovely were the conditions of this life! As soon as the desires for comfortable and spacious and beautiful homes make themselves felt, desires for music and pictures and statuary and books, desires to know and enjoy the wonderful works of nature and the great achievements of the race, inequality begins to show itself and society breaks up into rich men and poor men, with generally, but not always a varying middle class.

Unless then we are willing to repudiate civilization, what hope is there for curbing the passion for wealth?

Is there any way but one out of this seeming dilemma?

Human nature is the handiwork of God. Its fundamental impulses must be there by the divine will. To attempt to eradicate or suppress any one of them would be to contradict and oppose the Divine wisdom. History shows that the attempt has never been successfully made except under very limited and exceptional conditions, and even then that it was disastrous. Normal human nature has the right of way, and normal human nature desires, and desires strongly, the things which at present only wealth can secure.

And yet it is equally certain that the possession of wealth and the striving for it are demoralizing. Our Lord affirmed this most clearly and categorically, and it is difficult to see how any thoughtful man with any sense of the moral values of life could deny this.

Furthermore, one of the most marked features of modern life is the growing appreciation of the beautiful and spacious and varied aspects of life.

Universal education is awakening everywhere these dormant desires, as a rain makes the desert green.

Is it not clear that there is only one solution?

A full life, a rich life, a life that has access to the beauty and joy and glory of the world must be made possible for all.

Under present conditions it is mere waste of breath to preach against wealth. That is, I suppose, why preachers who do sincerely desire to be loyal to their Master by almost common consent leave that element in His teaching alone. There is only one way to moderate this craze for wealth. It is to bring the things, for the sake of which men want wealth, within the reach of all. The Western nations have, during the last hundred years, been moving in that direction, not steadily or with a clear consciousness of the ultimate goal, still with substantial progress.

The franchise has been granted to practically every adult male. Woman suffrage on the same broad terms is now assured. Universal education, to at least the high school grade, is compulsory. The standard of living of the working class has greatly risen and meets with decreasing opposition. The War Labor Conference Board of the United States, representing employers and employees, and the public has unanimously declared that all workers are entitled to "a reasonable comfort."

Where is the limit to be drawn beyond which the working class must not aspire?

An educated working class will never be content till they have access not only to "a reasonable comfort," but a reasonable culture, a reasonable refinement, a reasonable delight, in the beautiful things which life has so far afforded only to the few.

In short the whole modern movement can never stop till we have democracy not only in religion and in education and in politics, but in culture and refinement and all natural and legitimate human delight.

That is a large order, but not larger relatively than some orders that have been filled in the past. And it is only the translation into terms of present conditions of the great Christian principle that the souls of all men are of equal value, for all have been redeemed by the precious blood of Christ.

It is a great vision. Some time we may return to it. But it seems impossible of denial to any one who believes that God is the Father of all men, that Christ died for all, and that salvation is equally open to all.

Equality in Heaven, but permanent inequality on earth? Then how can our Lord's prayer ever be fulfilled that God's Kingdom should come to earth and God's will be done on earth as in Heaven?

The moment that the face is turned away from the dead past, and looks toward the living future, a new power comes. Hope is awake, and hope is infinite.

A hundred men stand on the shore and say: "There is no land beyond." One brave and trustful man like Columbus, believes that the complete world is complete, and sails for a fair land beyond the sea, and finds it.

Each high achievement is a sign and token of the whole nature's possibility.

The noble value of human life is the first truth of religion.

Be sure your work is large enough to give you prospects, and be sure you see the prospects that it offers.

Text—Acts IV. 34. 35.

"Neither was there any among them that lacked; for as many as were possessed of lands or houses sold them and brought the prices of the things that were sold, and laid them down at the Apostles' feet; and distribution was made unto every man according as he had need."

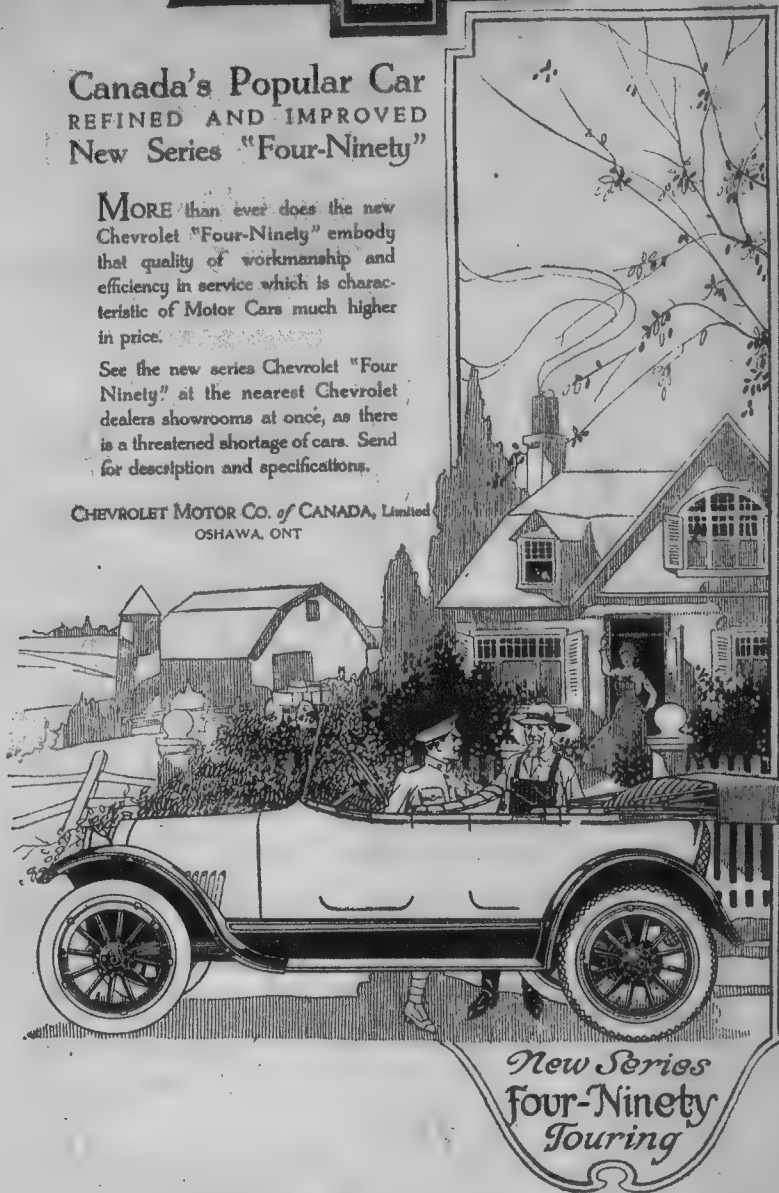


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IN THE HOME BANK OF CANADA

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT AT ALL BRANCHES

The Countrywoman

Women Ask for Beer

THE other evening the Women's Labor League of Winnipeg adopted this resolution: "In view of the fact that the master class have access to all the good things of life, and that we of the working class are the only sufferers under such acts as that known as the Macdonald act, we wish to go on record as being in favor of the sale of light beer and wine in properly licensed hotels, and that all strong liquors only be sold under the control and supervision of the government direct, as is now being done in Toronto. By this means that terrible menace to health and life we have with us at present, known as the 'blind pig,' will be obliterated."

The adoption of that resolution marks one of the bitterest disappointments that could have come at the hands of a women's organization. Let us pray, as did the Saviour on Calvary, "Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do." Indeed, it is inconceivable that sane working women and the wives of working men could frame such a resolution. There is this indication that they little knew what they wanted, for the resolution in itself is a contradiction. In the opening clause they refer to beer and light wines as among the "good things of life," only in their concluding clause to call the "blind pig" "that terrible menace to life and health." How beers and light wines sold over the counters of properly licensed hotels can be claimed among the good things of life and the same liquors dispensed by means of a "blind pig" be a menace and a danger to life and health, it is hard to understand. We presume that they mean that if beers and light wines are sold in properly licensed hotels, there will not be the same demand for liquor of any kind, vile, or otherwise, through the medium of the "blind pig."

If we sift the resolution, having only the kindest feelings in our hearts to the members of the Women's Labor League, we may see that the thought behind that resolution was a desire to strike at the "blind pig," and not really to have more legitimate access to spirituous liquors. But it can't be done that way. Of course, there is no means of knowing accurately, since "blind pigs" are almost always dumb as well, but it is doubtful if there are more "blind pigs" now than there were during the time of licensed hotels. "Blind pig" is a term most of us have heard since we were little children, and our parents heard before us. In fact, there is reason to suppose that there are fewer "blind pigs" today, since it is so much harder to evade the hand of the law. In the olden days one had no difficulty in proving that the liquor which made one drunk came somehow from a properly licensed hotel, whereas to-day the difficulty would be to prove that it did not come from a "blind pig." Be that as it may, the licensing of hotels never eliminated the "blind pig," and we believe that the misguided women of the Women's Labor League, have no reason to suppose that it will do so to-day.

Certainly the "blind pig" should be dealt a death blow, but it cannot be by licensing hotels. The legislation of the last session of parliament, prohibiting the manufacture, importation, exportation, transportation and distribution of spirituous liquors, of which we are all so proud, makes the sale of liquors over the counters of licensed hotels impossible. We feel perfectly confident that apart from the Women's Labor League of Winnipeg there is not an organization of women that would suffer that legislation to be revoked. The money subscribed to the Victory Loan of last fall would have been utterly impossible if the system of licensed hotels had still prevailed. The \$3 per head of all our population in the recent Red Cross campaign would have been a myth, if the savings of the people had been as formerly pouring into the coffers of the

liquor interests. The jails, now empty, would have been filled, taxing the people for their maintenance. The happy homes with a sober sane father would have been as far away as an Arabian Night's Tale had it not been for that legislation. The reports of savings banks, in spite of the H.C.L. and the Victory Loan and the Red Cross, show that there is more money in savings now than ever before. This, too, would have been utterly impossible under the old system of licensed liquor traffic. By all means, let the "blind pig" be killed, but don't let us be misguided and misdirected in methods. Let us not sacrifice our hard-won happiness in a false step. And let us hope that the few women who comprise the Women's Labor League in Winnipeg will rescind that motion and expunge it from their minutes.

Mrs. Pankhurst on War

"Strengthen the home front!" was the inspiring message which Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, noted suffragette and champion of women's rights, brought to the women of Toronto when she addressed a meeting there on September 8. She is spending some time visiting eastern cities, and some time ago there was a rumor that she would visit the west. "This must be the aim and object of every woman in the Empire. Nothing else counts at the present time."

Mrs. Pankhurst said that her mission was to instill into the American and Canadian women the need for working without strikes. She believed the enemy was trying to introduce a campaign to disturb the workers, so, as to cut off supplies. She was returning, she said, to take part in the most momentous election ever held, when out of many millions of voters more than half of them were women. If Lloyd George, with the "win-the-war" party behind him, is returned, all would be well. If not, a premature peace would leave the heritage of war. She and those with her were going to work so that the votes of the women should go solidly for the "win-the-war" men.

Dower Law in Nutshell

On Monday, September 2, Manitoba's new dower law came into effect. On and for ever after that date no married man can dispose of his home without his wife's consent and without her signature to the transfer, and on the other hand, it has wisely been provided that no wife can sell a home standing in her name, except subject to a third interest of her husband.

Now, to the man in the street Manitoba's new act passed last session is a bit of a complication, so let us explain all about it so that all may know in plain every-day English what it says and does.

Let us suppose John Jones owns a snug house on Arlington street in Winnipeg, and also the five adjoining lots, six lots in all; and we will suppose John is married and his wife living. Next month he decides to sell this little bunch of property. He gets his lawyer to draw up a transfer to Charlie Williams, the purchaser. Mrs. John Jones must be a party to this transfer and even after she has signed the transfer she must be taken aside by the notary or commissioner privately and acknowledge to him she signed the transfer of her own free will and

accord and without any compulsion on the part of her husband," and the notary must make a certificate on the instrument that this acknowledgment has been made by the wife. Then the transfer is legal and is ready to be registered at the district land titles office.

But supposing a few days later John wishes to dispose of some vacant lots in the north end of Winnipeg, or a half section he owns at Plum Coulee, he does not need to get his wife's consent or signature, but on his affidavit on the land transfer he must declare "That no part of the land referred to in the within instrument is my homestead within the meaning of the Dower Act."

At this juncture let me explain what the word "homestead" means—"A dwelling house in a city, town or village and the premises connected therewith consisting of not more than six lots" where he resides. Outside a city, town or village, homestead means not more than 320 acres and premises appurtenant thereto. But supposing a



Miss Gladys Thornton, of Brandon.

Miss Thornton is one of Manitoba's Farmerettes, who is making good. She has taken a man's place on her father's farm this year, and brought her four-horse team through the spring work in better condition than did the men.

man owns several houses in Winnipeg and wants to consider one of the cheap ones he owns as his home and actually moves into the cheap house to make it in reality his home. He cannot make this change of domicile in order to sell his property, after September 1, without the consent of his wife in writing is filed with the land titles office. This, of course, opens up a fruitful field for ambitious lawyers and no doubt many interesting law suits will hinge on this phase of the Dower Act.

There is also another interesting phase of the dower of married women. A married man will not be able to make his will unless it is drawn up subject to a life interest in his home for his wife, and should he die without making a will a life interest in her deceased husband's home will be by law vested in the wife surviving him; and, furthermore, if a man in his will has not left therein his wife a one-third interest in all his property both real and personal she will be entitled in addition to her interest in the homestead to a third interest in the total value of his estate.

Provision is made, subject to county court judges' intervention, for non-operation of the act where the wife has been living apart from her husband for two years or more, and the act generously provides the judge be paid the magnificent fee of \$5 for each application for a judicial order that he considers and deals with, and the act, evi-

dently with a wise and knowing understanding of legal bills, says: "No other fee or charge of any kind shall be payable in respect thereof." I don't know how the high cost of living affects our learned brethren on the bench, but I fully expect there will be a strike amongst the judges or at least a "union" formed demanding suitable recognition!

Now a word about Dower acts in general. Most of the provinces of Canada have Dower acts in some form to protect married women, as it has been found, happily in few instances, certain dissolute husbands have squandered their estates by riotous living, and the wife has found herself on her husband's death left out in the cold. To the credit of Canadians generally be it said they have always made the best provision possible for those near and dear to them, but now this gentle pressure of the law will remind even the erring one of his duty. Henceforward no mortgage, caveat, or other encumbrance can be placed on the "homestead" of a married man unless his wife is a party to it, for by becoming a party to such a transaction, in legal lore, "she releases her dower" and thus forfeits her interest in the property.—By "A Notary" in Manitoba Free Press.

New Committees in N.C.W.

The National Council of Women has added two standing committees to its already large list. New interests and new conditions are making this necessary. Mrs. Rhys Fairbairn, corresponding secretary for the National Council, is asking the various local councils and nationally affiliated societies to name representatives on these two new committees. The committees named are "Taxation," with Mrs. E. M. Murray, of Halifax, as convener, and the "Organization of Woman Labor," of which Mrs. Charles Robson, of Winnipeg, is the head. These are two very important committees, and there is room for much good work by the members of both.

Our New Name

Today our page comes to you under a new name. It is another sign of the times, another sign of growth. This time we outgrew our name. Not only has the page outgrown its name, but the page's clientele has outgrown the name. The page, since it contains news and comment of women's affairs at home and abroad, appeals no longer only to the homemaker. The aim of the page is wide in scope, limited in opportunity only as women themselves are limited in opportunity, expanding exactly as women's work is expanding. The new name, The Countrywoman, we give to the page for you, believing that it more adequately expresses the spirit of the page and the growing sphere of our countrywomen. And believing also that The Countrywoman is beautiful enough, and broad enough, noble enough and of sufficient dignity, to be the symbol of every growing interest that is gripping the women of the prairies, in the tide that is lifting all onward and upward. It is the only name that means all that we would have the name to mean—and we hope you like it too.

Pay More and Eat Less

"One could eat two meals in succession very easily in London, and leave the table slightly minus the self-satisfied feeling to be got by unrestricted eating in any American Cafe," writes Raymond B. Bolton, a newspaper correspondent. "In addition, one has to pay more on the average for a meal here than in the United States or Canada."

During April, May and June, the Saskatchewan Provincial Chapter, I.O.D.E., has forwarded for field comforts, Red Cross, Blue Cross, French Relief, Red Triangle, and other war-work the sum of \$27,000. This is quite in addition to local charities and expenses and to the shipment of shirts and socks for the men in the trenches.

Local Association Problems

Continued from Page 10

possible to make it. I call to mind a meeting at which I was asked to speak last year. I was invited by the secretary of the men's local with the view to organizing a women's local. When I arrived there was nobody to meet me; there did not seem to be any place to get anything to eat. I wandered about the village and finally into a store and asked if there was any place where I could get some dinner. The woman in the store was surprised to hear there was a meeting and called up a number of the farm women, none of whom had heard of the meeting. So I waited around until some time in the course of the afternoon, when, with the usual U.F.A. punctuality, the secretary happened along and we had a talk and finally he took me over to the building where the meeting was to be held. This was an unused schoolhouse. The windows were grimed with the dirt of ages; it was a cold, wet day, but there was no fire, the seats piled around the wall and covered with dust, cigar ends and burnt matches scattered over the floor together with every kind of dirt. No effort had been made to clean it up at all. We sat there for some time and I began to feel a little sorry for myself, and I tried to remember Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch and her philosophy: "Oh, Lord, prevent me from getting sour," and I had pretty hard work I can tell you to keep from getting sour. In an hour or so two or three men drifted in and by four we had five or six men and one woman who was not at all enthusiastic about the U.F.W. She didn't see any sense in starting a local at all. There did not seem to be any arrangements for me to stay anywhere for the night, so I thought I would try to get through in time to catch the train that afternoon. I can tell you by the end of that day I had not very much enthusiasm left for the U.F.A. It took me quite a little time to get it back. I think this illustrates several of the things I have spoken of, the lack of punctuality and lack of business methods, because nobody knew anything about that meeting. One woman said, "I wish I had known Mrs. Parlbay was coming to speak and I would sure have been there, but I have not got the dishes done and cannot get away," and another was busy with the washing, and so on all down the line, the women had heard nothing about it. And yet the secretary seemed quite satisfied; he thought the folks ought to know by instinct about the meeting. That illustrates unbusinesslike methods. If you are going to have a meeting you must advertise it and let people know. And you should have a place more or less comfortable to come to when they do arrive. Nobody can find a meeting interesting under conditions which I have shown and yet that is quite a common experience in meetings around the country. People just sit around in any old way with nothing done to make things attractive or comfortable. If the secretary cannot attend to this himself he should at least see that a committee is formed of some of the members who will undertake to see that the meeting place is warm in winter and well aired in summer and is as clean as possible. Of course, I think what we should all aim at in the future is our own building; every local should have a good farmers' club. There should be a good hall in which you can hold your meetings and entertainments, a rest room and a small kitchen for the women and a little office for your secretary, but as long as the war lasts we may not be justified in this expenditure.

Value of a Program

Another thing is lack of any definite program or plan of work. You cannot possibly expect to get members to come to meetings or to want to come to a meeting if you have nothing to offer them when they come. I think that every local should make a point of having its program made out for the year. Get a program committee from among your members and get them to undertake that work, to draw up the program and have it printed at the be-

ginning of the year. You may have to make certain alterations from time to time, but have your program printed on a fairly good-sized card so that it can be hung up in the kitchen and cannot be lost and will meet everybody's eye. There will be no excuse then for forgetting the meeting day. I think in this way our women's locals are a far greater success than the men's because, as a rule, the women make a point of having some definite program for their meetings. One woman wrote to me not very long ago that there were no blank months in the year any longer because there was always an interesting U.F.W. meeting to look forward to every third Saturday. I think it is a good thing occasionally to get outside speakers, but I think the most important work that the locals can do is to develop their own local talent. We have any amount of this buried in our rural districts, waiting for us to dig it out; nearly every man and woman has some speciality of their own, and the work of our locals is to try and develop these and make use of them and let those who have certain knowledge give the benefit of it to other men and women in their locals, and by doing that you can make your work really educational; you can help each other, because one can give what another person is lacking. Do not depend on outside speakers, but get them in once or twice during the year just to give a little extra enthusiasm and inspiration.

Fluctuating Membership

About our membership: This seems to be a most fluctuating quantity, one year you will find a local very small and almost dying and then, for some reason, you will find its membership growing and everything in a flourishing condition, and perhaps you will find the most successful local with a hundred or more members getting something the matter with it and gradually dwindling away to nothing. This is happening all the time. I think secretaries should make a point of never letting their membership drift away. If you find your old members are not coming back, if you find your new members are not turning up after attending one or two meetings, it is the duty of the secretary to get after those members and see what is the matter, and if there is anything he can do it is up to him to get busy and try to get the members back again. It is an easy thing to drift away from a local, but we want to keep everyone of our men and women in the habit of coming to those meetings, looking forward to them, so that they would not miss one for anything. The secretary is the man to keep his finger on that spot. There are all sorts of ways of increasing your membership. Various new methods came out in The Guide the other day, and we had some new ones mentioned at Calgary last week—by having a map of your section with the names of every farmer marked on it and getting each member to canvass those on his own adjoining sections, or by dividing your local into two teams and giving a prize at the end of the year to the team that brings in the most members. There was one secretary told us of a scheme in their district. They had gone rather on the lines of the Red Triangle Drive; they had divided their membership up into ten committees of two each and given them a certain district to canvass and the result of that canvass was that they got a hundred per cent. of the farmers in that district. That is efficient work and there is no reason why every one of our locals should not do the same thing. I think you will find also that in keeping your membership, a little touch of human kindness goes a very long way, if it is only a matter of taking note of any trouble or sickness among your members and the writing of a little kind note from the members of the local by the secretary, expressing sympathy with the person in trouble. That little bit of sympathy creates a bond between your members which is very hard to break.

Another drawback I want to mention is the importance of keeping all petty

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jealousies, personal dislikes, prejudices and personal quarrels absolutely out of your local work. (Hear, hear.) I know it is an extremely difficult thing to do. I have had women come to me and say, "I cannot belong to this club because Mrs. So-and-so is a member. I don't like her and I have not been used to associating with a woman of that kind. Why, she might be made an officer!" That kind of spirit is absolutely wrong; the local is common ground, it is not just a meeting place for a few favored individuals; it should be just as common ground as your school or church, and none of these personal feelings should be dragged into its work. The same kind of thing happens amongst the men. It isn't only the women who are petty; the men are every bit as bad, and you will find probably Jones will come along and say, "Look here, that man Smith's cattle are always breaking through my fences. I have had nothing but trouble all the year; and do you expect me to join a local while he is a member." There will be such a feud between those two men, that neither will come to the local if the other belongs. You men have got to tackle that situation. I think a very good motto for us to hang over the door of our meeting places would be this:—

"There is so much bad in the best of us, And so much good in the worst of us, That it ill becomes any one of us, To find fault with the rest of us."

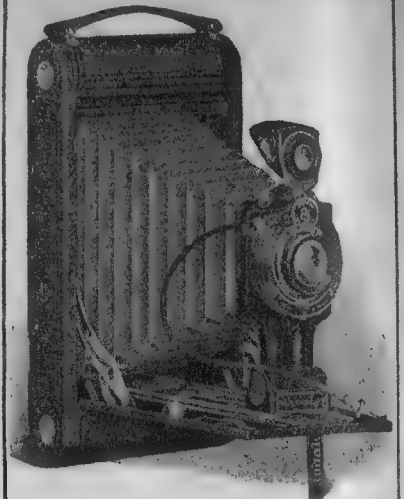
There is a great deal more one might say on this human side of the work, but I do not want to take up too much time, but I think if our secretaries have the right spirit that all these things will present themselves to them without any telling.

The Official Organ

There is one thing I would like to say about the farmers' paper, The Grain Growers' Guide. This is not read nearly as much by our farmers as it should be. I have asked at meetings I go to how many subscribe to that paper. At one meeting I asked these present who took The Guide to hold up their hands and out of quite a room full there were only two hands held up, one man and one woman. Another place I went to organize a women's local none of them knew we had an official paper at all, didn't know anything about The Grain Growers' Guide. We have got to alter that situation, and I think the secretary should make it his business to see that every farmer in the neighborhood, whether a member or not, is canvassed to subscribe for The Guide, because it is the only place where we can get in touch with the work of the farmers' organizations in the other provinces, and it is the only way we can keep in touch with our own locals. Very often, too, your provincial officers have some little message which they want to send to the members; perhaps it is not worth going to the expense of putting in a circular, so for the men it is put on the Alberta page of The Guide and for the women it is put on the Farm Women's page of The Guide, and because so many members have not seen the necessity of subscribing to their own paper those messages do not reach probably more than a third of our membership. I think it is up to the secretaries to alter that situation also.

I have just pointed out some of the most obvious things that stand in the way of our work. I have not said anything about the ideals of our work but I just want to close with a word or two on that subject, because I do not think anybody can do work of any kind without keeping an ideal before them. I don't care whether you are dish-washing, scrubbing floors, plowing furrows, or feeding stock, you cannot do efficient work without an ideal of how that work ought to be done. I know it is only the ideal of what we can make of this country that keeps any one of us in the work of this organization. We would all much rather go back to our own quiet peaceful days when we just followed our own furrow or minded our own homes. If we don't have a vision, if we don't see that this organization stands for a great, big work in this country, that it is going to make life in Western Canada worth while, and that every bit of good work we put into the organization is helping

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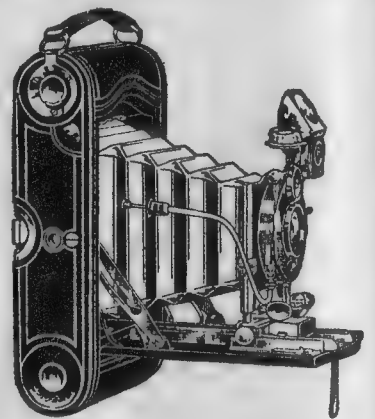
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to forward that ideal, we shall not do what we ought to do. We have got to keep that ideal before us; we have got to remember that our organization does not exist merely for a little co-operative trading or selling but that it exists for the benefit of the community, for co-operative, organized effort all along the line. We have got to show to the whole world that co-operation is not merely a matter of dollars and cents but that its essence is a thing of the spirit of unselfishness; it is really the answer to that old question which has come down to us through the ages, "Am I my brother's keeper?" Now, our work in our various locals will write our answer, yes or no, to that question.

Central Office Circulars

There is another point, i.e., the use of the circular letters that come from the Central office. The other day one of our women secretaries said to me, "Mrs. Paribby, I don't know what to do with our local. We don't get anywhere, and there does not seem to be anything to do at the meetings," and amongst the questions I asked her was this, "Do you make any use of the circulars you get?" We have sent out a number of circulars lately with a great many suggestions for work in them. She said, "Oh, no, we just read the circular. The last letter you sent us the president read the circular and when she had finished it she said, 'There are some very nice ideas in that circular,' but that was the end of it." No discussion, nobody took any action, and nothing more happened. Well, we don't just send those circulars out for the sake of giving ourselves something to do; we send them out to give you suggestions to act upon, and it is just a waste of time for us to get them printed if nothing more happens. And with the men, I think the same thing very often happens. There have been cases where secretaries do not always read all the correspondence that comes to them as U.F.A. secretaries, and I think that is a great mistake; any correspondence that is sent to us as secretary of a local, whether a men's or women's local, is sent to us for the benefit of the local, not just to us as private individuals, and we have no right to lay aside or destroy that correspondence until we have shared it with our members. In the case of the women who get all the men's circulars also from the Central office, there is not always time to read them all, but I think the president and secretary should get together and make a synopsis of these before each meeting where there is not time to reach the whole thing, but you must never forget that the women have the same standing in the men's section as the men and the same voting power, and therefore it is important that they should understand the work of our association so that if at any time they are called upon to vote they will intelligently understand what they are voting upon.

Schools and Roads

Our organization exists for the benefit of the community and no local can say it has nothing to do, no work to occupy it. You have local problems all around you. Just take as an instance the matter of roads; every year we are just shovelling money out of our pockets supposedly to improve our roads, but year after year we go on through the same mud holes and nothing happens. Now, why cannot a local make it a point to take up the question of roads and if the councils are not doing the work properly form yourselves into a committee and take up the subject and see that the work is done. And for the women there is always the question of the rural schools, and if there is not a women's local there is no reason why the men should not take up this question, but it is essentially women's work. It is your school, your children are attending it, and if you do not look after it and see that your children are getting the very best education under the best possible conditions nobody else is going to bother.

Those are two things that will occupy all your time if you do them properly. But be able to put your finger on some piece of definite work that you have accomplished each year in your own community, and that will make for the success of your local more than anything else.



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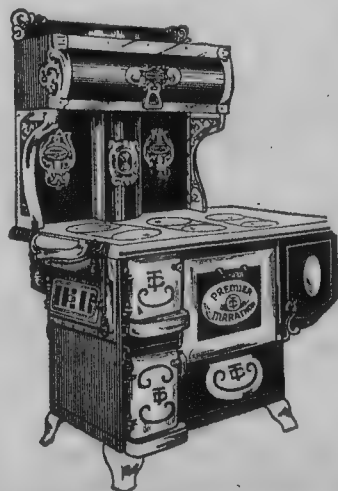
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Farm Women's Clubs

Fall and Winter Program

IN planning the program for your fall and winter meetings, it is well to have in your mind the annual convention. The resolutions passed at the last annual convention ought to be some guide to the preparation of this winter's program. A glance over those resolutions will show that few, if any of them, have been crystalized into reality. Indeed, the history of the farmers' movement is one of repeated resolutions, not once, but many, many times. Last year's resolution sheet would indicate that the same will be true of the farm women's movement. A convention is of little use if every year the work of the previous year is disregarded for an entirely new line of work. The ground must be covered year after year, until ultimately public opinion is so molded as to make action possible. Unless each local carefully studies the questions as outlined in last year's resolutions with the purpose in mind of getting further action at the next annual convention, the work of the whole movement must be dissipated and weakened. The time element of course, may have made some of the work out of date, but it is safe to say that the work of next year's convention will centre upon the outstanding demands of last year.

Among the things asked for by resolution last year were: that the duty be removed from labor-saving devices for the farm home; that free child clinics be established; that there be a dower law, or that the existing dower law be amended to make it more equitable; that there be established a federal bureau of child welfare; that there be a Dominion board of health; that there be compulsory medical inspection of school children; that there be equal guardianship of children, etc., etc.

These subjects should provide plenty of study material for the winter, and since the annual convention is the clearing house for the work and demands of the various locals, the convention delegates will have the backing of the entire membership, and the convention will in every way be bettered. When you have drafted your fall and winter program send a copy to the Editor of the Farm Women's Club Page, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, and also to your provincial secretary. The names and addresses of the provincial secretaries are, Miss Amy J. Roe, Secretary Manitoba W.S.G.G.A., 290 Vaughan Street, Winnipeg; Mrs. John McNaughtan, hon. sec., Saskatchewan W.S.G.G.A., Harris, Sask.; and Miss Mary W. Spiller, secretary Alberta United Farm Women, Lougheed Building, Calgary, Alberta.

News from Pangman

Owing to the three different dates chosen in June, for the meeting, being stormy, the one for that month was not held until July 11, at Mrs. Olson's. That, too, was a showery day, so only eight turned out. A paper, "Economic Freedom of Farm Women," prepared by Dr. Swanson (Saskatoon University), was read by Mrs. Clews. It was decided to ask the men to hold a joint meeting to discuss the advisability of having a Grain Growers' picnic this year. That meeting was held one evening later, and arrangements made. The money from our play, in May, was still undisposed of, so after some debts were paid, \$30 was set aside to start a "Rest Room Fund."

July 26, the club met at Mrs. Diemert's. Details of the picnic to be held August 2, were arranged, after which a most interesting and helpful paper on "Conservation of Fruit and Vegetables by Canning and Drying," prepared by Mrs. Morgan, was read, followed by much discussion. The picnic was held on August 2, at Mr. Keeler's. There was not a very big crowd out, owing to many people being still at Regina Fair. This was unfortunate, as Mrs. McNaughtan was there to speak. As usual, her address was thoroughly enjoyed, and was not long enough to suit most people. During the

afternoon nothing much was done, owing to the heat, but when it cooled off the usual races, etc., were indulged in by the juniors.

The members met at Mrs. Cooper's on August 22, two new ones being enrolled. It was decided to get up a play for our customary New Year's Eve social. It seems like looking a long way ahead, but we have learned from experience that plenty of time is necessary to ensure its being a real success. The committee was appointed to "get a move on."

Plans for the last three meetings of the year were then made. October, paper by Mrs. Cooper, "How to Develop Local Musical Talent"; November, Social afternoon; December, Annual Meeting. Miss McKechnie read a paper on "The Responsibility of the Franchise," which was interesting and instructive, but short. It aroused much discussion. A vote of thanks was given Miss McKechnie. The Cemetery Committee reported that work had been commenced, plowing was done, posts up, and new fence there. The secretary was instructed to send for membership buttons.—Mrs. C. Clews, secretary, Pangman W.S.G.G.A.

Twenty Miles from Town

Although 20 miles from town, McDonald Creek W.S.G.G.A. is one of our most progressive sections. Mrs. S. R. Morrison, the president, writes: "We have doubled our membership in the last year, and expect more members this fall. Through the influence of the Women's Section the School Board has installed in the school, a coal-oil stove, some cooking utensils, and some canned goods, in order that teacher and pupils may have hot lunches. We are planning to have some women on the School Board next year."

"At present we are preparing to send Christmas boxes to the boys of this district who are fighting in France. During the year the following topics have been studied at our meetings: Gardening, poultry-raising, canning and preserving fruits, favorite recipes, easy Sunday dinners, the relation of the home to the school, and district nursing. In our district during the past year, we have found a very great need for a district nurse, and we hope to secure one this fall."

Helps U.F.W.A. Hut

The usual meeting of the Westlock U.F.W.A., was held on August 7, when there were nine members present and one new member was received. Our membership is gradually growing and there are ten names at least yet, of persons who promised at the picnic rally to come. A special effort is being made to have them with us at the next meeting. It was decided at this meeting that we contribute \$20 to the U.F.W.A.

Hut. It was also decided to take a ten cent collection at each meeting for Red Cross. Our secretary was requested to write a letter of sympathy to one of our members who is quite ill in Ontario, where she has been visiting. Our president also, was ill, but will be with us at our next meeting. A paper was read on the aims and objects of the U.F.W.A., which was written by Mrs. Barrett some time ago, but it was all new to us and quite interesting. Mrs. Hyde is to have a paper on canning vegetables and pickles, at our next meeting.—Mrs. W. S. Wightman, The Guide correspondent, Westlock, Alta.

Wetaskiwin Rally

A new and interesting feature of the Wetaskiwin Fair this year was the U.F.W.A. Rally, of which Mrs. George Root, was the moving spirit. All locals within easy reach of the city were invited to attend. The response was quite gratifying considering the unfavorable condition of the roads and the weather.

The representatives of the various locals spoke of the work that had been accomplished through the U.F.W. in her district, of what might yet be done for the improvement of school and community, etc. After the meeting the ladies spread a picnic lunch of sandwiches and coffee and this gave an opportunity for meeting friends and getting acquainted. The decided success of the rally is encouraging other locals to do likewise.—Anna M. Archibald, Lochinvar, Alta.

Novel Idea for Chautauqua

Duchess U.F.W.A. is certainly a live one, and the members do not believe in letting the grass grow under their feet. The local was only organized a few months ago, and has been making good progress ever since. At their meeting on August 2, the subject of "Canning" was taken up, and one of the members, Mrs. Bills, gave a practical demonstration. The local furnished four rooms in an empty building in Brooks, for use during Chautauqua week. One of these rooms was used as a lunch room and the other three as rest rooms. Besides the comfort and convenience which they derived from this, they made a profit of \$13.80 after all expenses had been paid, which they turned over to the Red Cross at Duchess. The proceeds of a dance which was held on the 4th of July, was also turned over to this society.

An Isolated Club

The following is a report of the organization of Parker U.F.W.A., which has been sent us by Mrs. Harry Rands, who has been elected secretary: "The Parker school district is five miles east of Macleod. There is no U.F.A. local, but the women organized and meet to

do Red Cross work at the homes of the various members every other Thursday afternoon. This is a very scattered district, and in order to get as many members as we have done, we have had to cover a considerable territory. For instance, when the meeting is at a home at the other side of the district, I have to drive eight miles to get there, making a journey of 16 miles, altogether. We limited the refreshments served to one kind of cake and sandwiches, so as not to be a burden on those who have large families, and also with a view to conservation of food. We are greatly pleased with the spirit of sociability which our meetings foster, and believe that much good will come from them."

Summer Board Meeting

A meeting of the Home Economics Advisory Board was held in Winnipeg on Friday, August 30. Those present included Mrs. H. W. Dayton, presiding, with Mrs. McBeath, Headingley; Mrs. J. G. McIntyre, Dauphin; Mrs. G. T. Armstrong, Manitou; Mrs. Gair, Portage la Prairie; Mrs. H. M. Speechly, hon. secretary; Miss Helen Macdougall, and S. T. Newton, extension service.

A report was presented of the demonstrations and short courses given to the Home Economics societies during the summer. The subject of the lectures included dressmaking, millinery, home nursing, canning and war housekeeping. An encouraging feature was the increased interest in food conservation due to the demonstrations on canning, etc., and also to the stress laid on the world food situation by institute speakers who visited the societies in June and July.

The program for the annual convention was outlined and conveners of committees chosen. In connection with the convention it was decided to hold two sectional conferences. One will be composed of secretary-treasurers and presidents who may wish to discuss home economics, bookkeeping and the conduct of meetings. This should be particularly valuable to secretaries who find themselves sometimes overdone with bundles of bulletins. The H.E. society is one of the main avenues into the homes of the people, and the literature sent out by the department ought to be distributed regularly and promptly. The members of the board agreed that much of it was wasted owing to faulty distribution and recommended that each secretary keep on file a copy of each bulletin for reference, thus securing a permanent collection of really valuable material.

The other conference will deal with the part to be taken by the H.E.S. in the summer fairs. This is designed to promote a high standard of fair exhibit and to give explanations of judging. The board recommended that at an early date while the 1918 fair is still fresh in the memory, H.E. societies discuss the management of the recent fair with a view to suggesting improvements for that of 1919. These plans are so often left until the spring when the previous fair is merely a fading memory. H.E. societies were also advised to consider holding a horticultural section of the summer fair and thus securing a government grant.

A further recommendation was made to the effect that each delegate to the annual convention attend each session. Unless the delegates attend each session they are liable to miss the thread of the discussions and are not able to vote with full knowledge of the subject under discussion. While still considering the convention, the question was raised as to whether the total government grant paid to the H.E. societies on a basis of membership would not be used to a greater advantage in paying the railway fares of delegates to the annual convention. This would mean that the nearby societies would receive less, and the far-away societies more. This question is to be discussed at the annual convention when a recommendation from the advisory board in its favor will be considered and voted on.

The problem of planning programs suitable for the monthly meetings was considered. To solve this it was de-



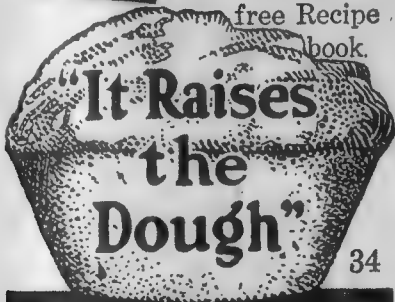
Executive of the National Council of Women.

Left to right: Mrs. Willoughby Cummings, Toronto; Mrs. Murray, Halifax; Mrs. Rhys D. Fairbairn, Toronto, corresponding secretary; Mrs. George Watt, Brantford, treasurer; Mrs. W. E. Sanford, Hamilton, president; Lady Taylor, Winnipeg, hon. president; Mrs. Dayton, Virden; Lady Falconer, Toronto, recording secretary; Mrs. Torrington, past president.



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cided to hold a competition in which prizes will be given for 1919 programs most suitably planned and tastefully printed. Details will be announced later.

Finally, the question was raised of women's responsibility towards the young people. Societies were asked to consider the formation of Junior H.E. societies or senior girls' clubs. Following on a thoughtful discussion of the problems relating to the younger generation, both in and out of the home, the board decided to ask the H.E. societies to participate in a representative meeting of the women of the province, to be convened by Mrs. H. W. Dayton, with whom, as provincial vice-president of the National Council of Women the local councils will co-operate. This meeting will be held at a date in November to be announced later. In preparation for this event H.E. societies are asked to make a study of questions affecting women in their new citizenship, having particularly in mind problems relating to women themselves and young people.—Mrs. H. M. Speechly, hon. sec., H.E.S.

Club Briefs

Custer U.F.W.A. held their regular monthly meeting on August 14, nine members being present. After business was transacted, Mrs. Roberts read an article from The Guide, another being read by Mrs. Larsen, the president. On August 9, the members gave an ice cream social and dance, the proceeds of which amounted to \$36.00. A wool quilt was raffled which brought in \$33.50, making a total of \$69.50. The \$33.50 is to go to the Red Cross. The local hopes to raise more money for patriotic funds during the balance of the year, but are afraid it will be rather difficult as the crops in the district have been badly hit by frost.

Croesus Plains U.F.W.A. have decided to bring the autograph quilt which has just been completed by the members, to Youngstown to be raffled. They are to serve a tea during the afternoon, and also have a sale of home-made cooking, dairy produce, etc., all proceeds to go towards our Y.M.C.A. hut. The local held their regular meeting on August 14, ten members and five visitors being present. The next meeting is to take place in the local school house, and it is hoped that Mrs. Jean C. Stevenson, director, will be present to give an address.

Cherry Grove local U.F.W.A. was organized on July 5, 13 members being enrolled. The officers appointed were Mrs. R. Ballhom, president; Mrs. E. Recknagle, vice-president; and Mrs. C. K. Shantz, sec.-treas.

Wainwright U.F.W.A. held a meeting on August 1, at which ten members and two visitors were present, one of the latter being enrolled as a member before the meeting closed. An interesting paper was read by Mrs. M. Wilcox, on "Its all in the State of Mind." The meeting was held at the home of the president, who served an excellent lunch which was much enjoyed by those present. It was decided that the local should have a sale of home cooking and farm produce at the end of August.

The U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. have recently lost two of their most enthusiastic workers in Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Muskett, of Jenner, who have left that district to take up farming in B.C. Mrs. Muskett was secretary of the Peerless U.F.W. up to the time of leaving, about the middle of August, and was always ready and willing to lend a hand in anything that would further the interests of the association. We wish them every success in their new home.

Wildwood U.F.W.A. held their first social on August 16, which was very successful, everybody thoroughly enjoying themselves. \$40.00 was raised towards the Y.M.C.A. Hut and forwarded to the Central office.

Gilt Edge U.F.W.A., which is also a new local, has forwarded a donation of \$67.00 towards our Y.M.C.A. Hut. This amount was raised at an entertainment given by the members on July 26.



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Young Canada Club

A Long Trip in a Wagon

IT has been a long time since I wrote to your club. When I wrote the first time I was in Saskatchewan. Now my home is in British Columbia. We came all the way over land. We had two wagons, 16 head of horses and 11 head of cattle. We came through Alaska, (Sask.), Stettler, Edmonton, Edson (Alberta), and many small towns. I don't remember their names. We had a nice time. The trail between Edmonton and Edson was bad with timbers and mud. The trail between Edson and Grand Prairie was about the same, only not so bad. We did not have any bad luck, but others had their stock die on the road. We crossed the Saskatchewan River twice, once on the ferry boat and once on the bridge.

When we crossed the Athabasca they took one wagon and team and four horses and started across. We had a four-year-old broncho called Nellie and her colt Nancy. Nancy had both hind legs cut nearly off. They jumped in the river and swam almost across. They were landing so far down they couldn't get out. Nellie turned, swam back to where she could stand on the bottom, then she looked around at Nancy and she was trying to come up stream to her. She whinnied so soft and low to her and she turned and went out on the bank. We wintered at Grand Prairie. Next spring Nancy had to be shot as she had got hurt. It broke Nellie's heart and she would not stay with the bunch. She got shot accidentally, and died, so they are both gone now.—Viola Adams, Rolla, B.C.

Three Soldier Brothers

I would like to join your interesting club and would like to receive a membership pin. I am a farm girl and would far rather live on a farm than in a town or city. We have been living in Saskatchewan for two years with my uncle, who is not married. I have been going to school regularly and tried the entrance exams this year. I found them quite easy. I am 13 years old. My father died when I was five.

years old. I have two brothers in France and one in England doing their bit. One is a signaller, the other a sergeant, and one is an orderly in a hospital. Wishing the club every success.—Rachel Matthews, Mantario, Sask.

Likes September Best

I have not written to the club for a long time. I would like to have my school holidays in the summer because it is never very cold. In the summer we can have gardens and grow grain, and sell it. We can also raise little chickens, ducks, geese, turkeys and pigeons, and take good care of them. We can play games in the summer without getting a bit cold. The boys can always play baseball and football in the summer. When the wild berries are ripe we can go out berry-picking and out swimming too. We can go to picnics and have lots of fun running races, playing baseball and have all kinds of fun. But September is the best month because then we can go out shooting duck, geese and prairie chickens.—Elmer Hansen, Cavell, Sask.

By Dixie Patton

Runs for The Guide

We take The Guide every week. The first paper I run for is The Guide. I love to read the letters and the Doo Dads. I live on a farm. The school is only one half-mile from our place. We have eighteen horses, and four little colts, their names are: Star and Stripe, Lassie and Lady. Star is my colt. We are having six weeks' holidays this year.—Annie Maud Potter, age 10, Deloraine, Man.

Finding a Queer Animal

Once a man, who had three sons, was going to die. All he had to give away was a cow. He did not know which one to give it to. At last he called his sons to his room. He said he would give the cow to the one who found the queerest animal that day. The boys' names were Tom, Dick and Harry. Tom took a box and went to the woods and saw a squirrel with a big tail. He thought, "My, but that is a queer animal; I must catch it." He started after it. It led him a long chase and

by the time he had caught it, it was quite late in the afternoon. He went home and put the squirrel away.

Dick took a box and went off to the field. It was a hot day. He lay down and soon he saw a lizzard. But it slipped away out of sight, and he did have a hunt. When he found it it was late in the afternoon so he went home and put his lizzard away.

Now Harry, who was a mischief, went and white-washed the cow all over and painted its horns red, and put a paper frill around its neck, and a bunch of feathers on its tail, and some boots on its feet. He then went in the house and read a book the rest of the afternoon.

Soon the father called the sons to his room and Tom showed him the squirrel, and Dick his lizzard, with its tail off and then he asked Harry where his animal was and he said it was in the barnyard so they all went out to see it.

laughed, then the father said Harry has won the cow and as he went around the corner to get the cow, the cow gave a big "moo" and they saw it was the cow, so they gave Harry the cow because he was so clever.—Delmer Colter, Crystal City, Man.

An Exciting Ride

This is my second letter to Young Canada Club. This time I am going to write about a run-away. Last summer I went to make hay with Daddy. It was a windy day. When we went to go home Daddy put some hay in the wagon. A little bit flew up along one of the horses. They both started to run and went down the side of the cut banks.

Where they went down the bank was about three feet high. The wind blew my hat off and I never found it again. They ran about three-and-a-half miles before we got them stopped. I did not get hurt. I received the Blue Cross button you sent me and I thank you for it.—W. J. Gunnerby, age 8, Wildman, Alta.

THE DOO DADS GET BUSY ON OLD DOC SAWBONES' FARM

OLD Doc Sawbones has taken a day off from his duties of rushing around to attend to sick people and is sitting on the verandah at his farm, reading The Grain Growers' Guide with his pet Doo Dad sitting at his side and helping him to watch the operations of the Doo Dads, who are cutting and stooking his wheat. It is a easy day for old Doc and the dog, but a busy day for the Doo Dads, who are making so much noise that old Doc has to look up every little while from his reading to see what in the world they are about. His pet Doo Dad, too, is unable to snooze in quiet, but has to wake up in the middle of his naps to have a look at the excitement. Poly is driving the binder, which is drawn by a speedy pair of mice, which he is driving as hard as he can; and to make them go still faster, one of the Doo Dads is a-straddle one of the team and is twisting its tail. See Flannelfeet, the Cop, rushing along behind to arrest Poly for exceeding the speed limit. The binder is travelling so fast as it goes round and round the field that Roly who started out to do his best to keep up behind it with his stooking has got so far behind it that it is now catching up on him. Who is this we see just around the turn of the wheat, enjoying a comfortable sleep right in the path of the binder? Why, it is Sleepy Sam, the Hobo. Two Doo Dads, who are alarmed for the danger he is in, are doing their best to wake him up. The Doo Dad who is getting a drink with the dipper out of the water pail in front of Roly, who is shouting, "I'm following the Binder," stands a good chance of being ran over by one of the team of mice, when the binder catches up with Roly. Meanwhile, see the Old Lady ringing the dinner bell and holding out one of the pies she has been baking, and see how the Doo Dad harvest hands are beginning to stampeede for the house. Two of the Doo Dolls, who have been helping to get dinner ready, are also putting pies out to cool. If Poly wasn't so excited, driving his team, he would hear the dinner bell too.



Against Tax-Free War Bonds

Strong Protest addressed Publicly to Premier Borden and all Members of Parliament

THE Guide has received from I. W. Killam, president of the Royal Securities Corporation, Montreal, a copy of an open letter of protest against the policy of issuing war bonds exempt from income taxation, which he has sent to Premier Borden, Finance Minister White and every other member of parliament and to the press. In his letter, Mr. Killam writes:—

"Sir: It is evident to the casual observer, as it has long been apparent to the thoughtful student, that money will be one of the most important factors in determining the issue of the great war in which we are engaged.

"As Canadians, we are filled with intense pride for the matchless achievements of our gallant countrymen on the battlefields of France and Flanders, and we contemplate with justifiable satisfaction the results of the efforts of our industrial and farming population in maintaining adequate supplies of munitions and food, not only for our own troops, but to no inconsiderable extent, for the fighting forces of Great Britain and our Allies.

Finance Record Unsatisfactory

"In the field of finance our record has not been satisfactory. At the outbreak of war experienced financial authorities urged your government to enact such legislation as would insure the collection of sufficient annual revenues to enable a fair proportion of the cost of the war to be paid out of the current income of the nation. For this purpose, parliament increased customs duties, postage and inland revenue charges, imposed stamps taxes, and demanded for the state a share of the profits earned by the business undertaking of the people.

"But none of these forms of taxation affected the great masses of the people except as enhanced prices increased the cost of living.

"Appeals were vainly made to the Minister of Finance to meet the financial necessities of the state by imposing an Income Tax. No sound and comprehensive scheme of national taxation, intended to meet the requirements of the present and the demands of the future has yet been submitted to the Canadian parliament.

"Finally, the Minister of Finance reluctantly yielded to the demand of an enlightened public opinion and submitted to parliament toward the close of the session of 1917, a bill providing for the imposition of a graduated income tax, which has yet to become an effective source of revenue.

Decreased Indirect Revenues

"The recent belated prohibition of the importation of luxuries and the regulation of other imports, together with an increased tariff, are already lessening our customs revenues. The enactment of prohibitory liquor legislation will inevitably curtail our inland revenues reports. Business profits cannot be further taxed without dislocating the industrial life of the country. It is perhaps not the least complaint of the commercial community that this tax has not been collected except where the willingness and anxiety of the citizen to pay has been greater than the zeal and industry of the Finance Department to collect.

"I observe from a recent number of the London Spectator that in the true field of the Income Tax and supertax last year in Great Britain was, as nearly as possible £240,000,000, out of total income of £707,000,000, and it is further stated that 'after the war, when the excess profits' duty, at all events in the present form, will have ceased to

operate, the Income Tax will become proportionately an even more important item in the total revenue.'

"What is true in Great Britain in this regard will apply with equal force in Canada.

Must Look to Income Taxing

"Any considerable increase in the customs tariff will not be tolerated by Western Canadians. The Minister of Finance obtained the last increase as a war measure, as he did the enactment of the Business Profits' War Tax. It is therefore clearly apparent that reliance must be placed upon the Income Tax, not only to defray a portion of our war expenditures and to meet the charges on our national debt, but in the future to maintain our very existence as solvent state.

"Having failed for four years to provide sufficient revenues to defray out of current income a fair and adequate proportion of our vast war expenditures, recourse has been had to borrowing. We have by this method placed upon the returning soldiers who has offered life in defence of the Dominion, a burden of taxation that in operation involves his being called upon to pay an undue share not only for the uniform he has worn and the food he has consumed, but for the very ammunition he has used in the destruction of the enemy.

"We have already made four domestic loans."

"We are about to make a further issue of five hundred millions of five-and-a-half per cent. Victory Bonds.

"It has been announced that these bonds are to be issued free from all Income Taxes, present or future that have been or may be imposed by the parliament of Canada. It is true that heretofore our war bond issues have been issued tax free and at a high rate of interest. In other countries where securities have been issued free from taxation the annual interest rate has been from ten per cent. to 20 per cent. less than on bonds subject to taxation. In the United States the first issue of tax-free bonds was three-and-a-half per cent. The current issue of Liberty Bonds is at four-and-a-quarter per cent. with limited Income Tax exemption.

A Demand for Fair Play

"It is also imperative that those who lend their money to the nation should do so on exactly equal terms. The rate of return to the artisan must be the same as that to the captain of industry. The farmer must be on an equality with the manufacturer. No sale of national securities should be made on terms that will result in exempting from taxation the income derived from accumulated wealth, while playing a proportionately increased burden upon the earnings of the industry and labor of the people.

"If tax-free securities are issued, the citizen who remained in Canada and made a profit of say a million dollars out of the manufacture of munitions, or the sale of food products, which he invested in Victory bonds, will be relieved from the payment of income tax on \$55,000 per annum while his fellow citizen who volunteered, fought and returned from service overseas, will, during the period of readjustment at least, earn a scanty livelihood out of which he must pay, perhaps no income tax because his earnings may be so small as to be exempt from such form of taxation, but a proportion of the increased taxation in other forms which the exemption of the income derived from tax-free Victory bonds in the hands of the war-made millionaire, will thus impose upon him. The inevitable result will be a not unreasonable demand on the part of our returned men, to be relieved for life from the payment of all income taxes.

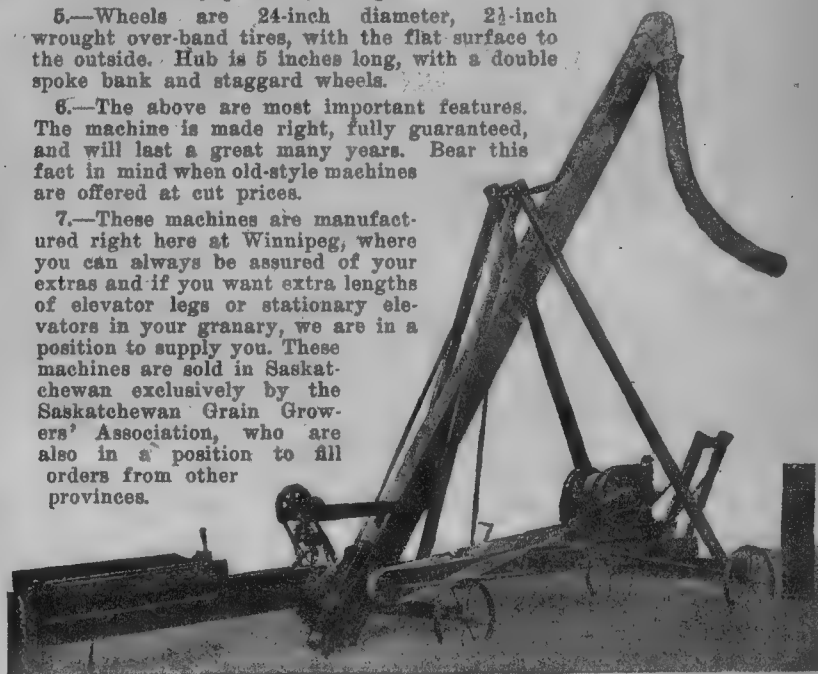
"If the present issue of Victory bonds is exempt from all income taxation, the result will be that \$67,500,000, representing the annual income from Canadian tax-free will make absolutely no contribution to the revenues of the state.

"I am confident that it does not re-

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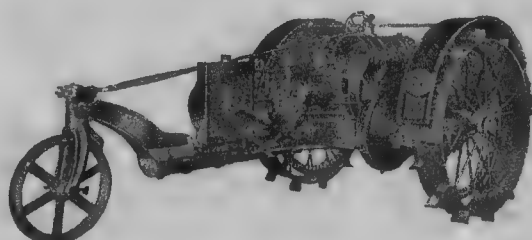
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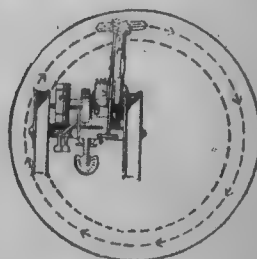
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The interest earned on our investments is alone proving more than enough to pay all death claims.

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Agents wanted in unrepresented districts

59

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We will send a Gilson Engine, any size, without charge, to any responsible farmer in Canada to try out on his own farm at his own work.

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Dept. A, WINNIPEG, Man.

quire tax-exemption to induce Canadians to lend their money to the nation for war purposes. The rich have not asked for such a concession. The average citizen has not even concerned himself to ascertain what tax exemption means. Canadians volunteered by hundreds of thousands for military service overseas. They were actuated by a high sense of duty and a lofty spirit of patriotism. These who remain, I am sure, are not less willing to contribute their "bit" on the common cause by placing their resources, to the extent of their reasonable ability, at the disposal of the state in the form of a loan paying five-and-a-half per cent. per annum half-yearly, and at the same time retaining their place as tax-payers on an equality with those gallant men, who, by their endeavors, have given whatever real value may attach to our country's securities. There is not at this time either excuse, reason or necessity for the issue of any further tax-free securities by the Dominion of Canada. I am not insensible to responsibility resting upon you and your government, nothing but a profound sense of duty and a sincere conviction as to the unsoundness, extravagance and unfairness of financial operations based upon the further issue of tax-free securities induces me to write this letter in the hope of stimulating that free and full discussion which is the essence of democratic government."

Military Service Act

Is it within the power of the government to call Classes 2, 3 and 4 under the Military Service Act without a further act of parliament? What classes of citizens cannot be called for service without additional legislation by parliament?—Enquirer, Shaunavon, Sask.

Further legislation is not necessary should the government desire at any time to call out for service citizens other than those covered by the first class. The Military Service Act, as originally passed, provided that: "The governor-in-council may from time to time by proclamation call out on active service for the defence of Canada, either in Canada or beyond Canada, any class or sub-class of men described in section three (Class three) and all the men within the class or sub-class so called out shall, from the date of such proclamation be deemed to be soldiers enlisted in the military forces of Canada, and subject to military law for the duration of the present war."

The order-in-council of April 20 last, cancelling certain exemptions contained the following supplementary provision: "The governor-in-council may direct orders to report for duty to issue men in any class under the act, any named age or ages, or who were born in named years, etc."

The only citizens of Canada who can-

not be called out without further legislation, apart from members of the naval and military forces and men honorably discharged from such forces, are the clergy, including members of any recognized order of an exclusively religious character, and ministers of all religious denominations existing in Canada at the date of the passing of the act.

Weekly War Summary

During the past week, as in the preceding weeks since the Allied armies on the Western front took the offensive and began to turn into increasing disaster the most formidable of the offensives launched by the Germans in the whole war, the Germans have been driven back all along the line. British, French, Canadians, Australians, Americans and all the others fighting together shoulder to shoulder in the work of smashing the Germans back, have distinguished themselves and contributed most successfully to the carrying out of General Foch's plans. Violent counter-attacks by the Germans south of the Oise have been repulsed by the French. All along the line there has been continuous success.

While the old battle-fields are thus being fought over, and the Germans driven back towards the Rhine, the Allied airmen have been increasingly busy. An official statement from London announces that during August 21, important German towns have been bombed, and many railway junctions, chemical and other factories and blast furnaces. Frankfurt, Mannheim, Metz-Sablons, Saarburg and Thionville, were each bombed three times. Coblenz, Cologne, Darmstadt, Karlsruhe, Luxembourg, Offenbourg and Tresves were also bombed. The total weight of bombs dropped in these raids was more than 100 tons. During the past three months 249 aerial raids have been made over the Rhine.

Proof conclusive of the magnitude of the continued successes which the Allied forces are winning is furnished by the launching of another peace offensive, Austria having undoubtedly been ordered from Berlin to make that move. At the same time proposals have been made to Belgium from Berlin for peace, without any acknowledgement of the wrong done to Belgium or any mention of indemnities to Belgium, but with insistence that Belgium shall demand that Germany's former colonies be restored to her. Neither the peace offensive launched by way of Austria nor the proposals to Belgium have been taken in any of the Allied countries as deserving of any serious attention except as they are indications of the seriousness of reverses which Germany is suffering in the war.

The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, September 16, 1918.

OATS.—There is very little doing in either the futures or the cash market. There is practically no new crop movement yet, and the daily markets are very dull and narrow. American oats and corn are being marketed freely, and their prices are showing very little fluctuation.

BARLEY.—The new crop is coming forward now at the rate of from 25 to 50 cars per day. Prices have been steady and are about the same level as American prices. American maltsters will not be allowed to use barley after December 1. This will curtail the demand for choice quality and put all grades pretty much on a feed basis of value.

FLAX.—There was a rally on Monday last, on account of frost scare in the northern states, which caused the shorts to cover. Later, the reports showed little damage, and prices eased off. For the week, October futures show a decline of 3½ cents.

WINNIPEG FUTURES									
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Week ago	Year ago
Oats—	82½	82½	82½	82½	82½	83½	83½	83½	86½
Dec. 79½	79½	79½	79½	79½	79½	80½	80½	80½	84
Flax—	374	386	381½	384	382½	392½	395	318	
Oct. 374	374½	370½	373	370	379	384	315½		

INTERIOR TERMINAL ELEVATOR STOCKS				
Elevators	Grain	Rec'd dur-ing week	Ship'd dur-ing week	Now in store
Wheat	5,213			1,660
Oats	1,504			58,682
Barley				2,952
Flax				1,198
Wheat				3,627
Oats	1,935			80,184
Barley	11,345			15,902
Flax				83
Mxd. Grain	135,900			187,210
Tim'y				15,890

THE CASH TRADE

Minneapolis, Sept. 14, 1918.

CORN.—Steady; light offerings in good demand. No. 3 yellow closed at \$1.62 to \$1.65; No. 3 white at \$1.90 to \$1.93.

OATS.—Demand good at same relative basis compared with futures. No. 3 white closed at 68½c. to 69½c. No. 4 white oats at 64½c. to 67½c.

RYE.—Choice milling grades in good demand. No. 2 rye closed at \$1.59½ to \$1.60½.

BARLEY.—Sales generally 1c. under yesterday's close. Prices closed at 84c. to 98c.

FLAXSEED.—No. 1 spot Duluth September price to 5c. under; to arrive 5c. to 10c. over October. No. 1 seed closed at \$4.12 on spot 5c. to 10c. over October to arrive.

The Livestock Market

WINNIPEG

Winnipeg, Man., Sept. 14.—The United Grain Growers Limited Livestock Department reports receipts at the Union Stock yards, St. Boniface, for the past week as follows: Cattle, 11,122; lambs and sheep, 1,469; hogs, 1,789.

The run of stock this week has been heavier than the previous week but prices have been well maintained and the best quality cattle are selling strong at slightly higher prices. We sold a few head of heavy prime steers as high as \$15.50, but

FIXED WHEAT PRICES

	1°	2°	3°	4°	5°	6°	Tf1	Tf2	Tf3
Fixed Year ago	224½	221½	217½	211½	199½	190½	212½	212½	208½
Year ago	221	218	215	210	189	178	212	211	207

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur, Sept. 10 to Sept. 16, inclusive

Date	Wheat Feed	2CW	3CW	4CW	5CW	6CW	7CW	8CW	9CW	10CW	11CW	12CW	13CW	14CW	15CW	16CW	17CW	18CW	19CW	20CW
Sept. 10	186	85½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	186	85½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	186	85½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	186	85½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	186	85½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	186	85½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	186	85½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Week ago	186	86½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Year ago	170	66½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

LIVESTOCK		Winnipeg		Calgary		Toronto		St. Paul		Chicago	
		Sept. 14	Year Ago	Sept. 14	Year Ago	Sept. 11	Year Ago	Sept. 13	Year Ago	Sept. 11	Year Ago
Cattle		\$ 3.50-5.50	\$ 3.50-5.50	\$ 3.50-5.50	\$ 3.50-5.50	\$ 3.50-5.50	\$ 3.50-5.50	\$ 3.50-5.50	\$ 3.50-5.50	\$ 3.50-5.50	\$ 3.50-5.50
Choice steers		12.50-15.50	12.50-15.50	12.50-15.50	12.50-15.50	12.50-15.50	12.50-15.50	12.50-15.50	12.50-15.50	12.50-15.50	12.50-15.50
Best butcher steers		10.00-12.25	10.00-12.25	10.00-12.25	10.00-12.25	10.00-12.25	10.00-12.25	10.00-12.25	10.00-12.25	10.00-12.25	10.00-12.25
Fair to good butcher steers		9.25-10.25	9.25-10.25	9.25-10.25	9.25-10.25	9.25-10.25	9.25-10.25	9.25-10.25	9.25-10.25	9.25-10.25	9.25-10.25
Good to choice fat cows		9.50-10.00	9.50-10.00	9.50-10.00	9.50-10.00	9.50-10.00	9.50-10.00	9.50-10.00	9.50-10.00	9.50-10.00	9.50-10.00
Medium to good cows		8.00-9.25	8.00-9.25	8.00-9.25	8.00-9.25	8.00-9.25	8.00-9.25	8.00-9.25	8.00-9.25	8.00-9.25	8.00-9.25
Canners		4.50-5.75	4.50-5.75	4.50-5.75	4.50-5.75	4.50-5.75	4.50-5.75	4.50-5.75	4.50-5.75	4.50-5.75	4.50-5.75
Good to choice heifers		10.00-10.50	10.00-10.50	10.00-10.50	10.00-10.50	10.00-10.50	10.00-10.50	10.00-10.50	10.00-10.50	10.00-10.50	10.00-10.50
Fair to good heifers		8.00-9.50	8.00-9.50	8.00-9.50	8.00-9.50	8.00-9.50	8.00-9.50	8.00-9.50	8.00-9.50	8.00-9.50	8.00-9.50
Best oxen		8.00-9.75	8.00-9.75	8.00-9.75	8.00-9.75	8.00-9.75	8.00-9.75	8.00-9.75	8.00-9.75	8.00-9.75	8.00-9.75
Best butcher bulls		8.00-8.50	8.00-8.50	8.00-8.50	8.00-8.50	8.00-8.50	8.00-8.50	8.00-8.50	8.00-8.50	8.00-8.50	8.00-8.50
Common to bologna bulls		6.00-7.40	6.00-7.40	6.00-7.40	6.00-7.40	6.00-7.40	6.00-7.40	6.00-7.40	6.00-7.40	6.00-7.40	6.00-7.40
Fair to good feeder steers		9.50-10.50	9.50-10.50	9.50-10.50	9.50-10.50	9.50-10.50	9.50-10.50	9.50-10.50	9.50-10.50	9.50-10.50	9.50-10.50
Fair to good stocker steers		7.00-9.50	7.00-9.50	7.00-9.50	7.00-9.50	7.00-9.50	7.00-9.50	7.00-9.50	7.00-9.50	7.00-9.50	7.00-9.50
Best milkers and springers		\$85-\$110	\$75-\$90	\$85-\$110	\$75-\$90	\$85-\$110	\$75-\$90	\$85-\$110	\$75-\$90	\$85-\$110	\$75-\$90
Fair milkers and springers		\$60-\$85	\$60-\$75	\$60-\$85	\$60-\$75	\$60-\$85	\$60-\$75	\$60-\$85	\$60-\$75	\$60-\$85	\$60-\$75
Hogs											
Choice hogs, fed and watered		19.00	17.25	19.75	19.50	19.80	19.60	19.80	19.60	19.80	19.60
Light hogs		17.00-18.00	15.00	18.50	18.50	18.50	18.50	18.50	18.50	18.50	18.50
Sows		13.00-15.00	11.50-12.50	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00
Stags		11.00-12.00	10.00-11.00	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50
Sheep and Lambs											
Choice lambs		14.00-17.00	9.00-14.50	14.00	17.50-18.00	15.75	17.50-18.20	15.75	17.50-18.20	15.75	17.50-18.20
Best killing sheep		10.00-13.00	7.00-10.00	10.00-11.50	13.00-14.50	10.00-11.00	11.50-12.25	10.00-11.00	11.50-12.25	10.00-11.00	11.50-12.25

the bulk of the sales of heavy fat butcher steers was around \$13 to \$14.50. Good weight butcher cows and heifers are selling well at steady prices. Heavy short-keep feeders are wanted at from \$8 to \$11, according to weight and quality. Light stocker steers are a little easier as the demand has fallen off somewhat. Good stock heifers are wanted and sell at from \$8.00 to \$9.00, while off-colors are slow and lower. Veal calves are steady, while fall-fed calves are lower. Sheep and lambs are coming in slowly, but sufficient for the present demand. Hog market is steady at 19 cents, with a little better cut on heavies and sows.

The following is a summary of prevailing prices at present, with prospects of a steady market for next week, excepting on light low grade stock which would be better to be kept off the market at present.

Butcher Cattle

Extra choice steers	\$13.50 to \$15.00
Choice heavy steers	12.50 to 13.50
Medium to good steers	10.00 to 12.25
Fair to medium steers	9.00 to 10.00
Common to fair steers	7.00 to 9.00
Choice fat heifers	10.00 to 10.50
Fair to good heifers	8.00 to 9.50
Good to choice cows	9.50 to 10.00
Fair to good cows	8.00 to 9.25
Canner and cutter cows	5.50 to 8.00
Best fat oxen	8.50 to 9.75
Canner and cutter oxen	5.50 to 8.25
Fat weighty bulls	8.00 to 8.50
Bologna bulls	6.00 to 7.50
Fat lambs	14.00 to 17.00
Sheep	10.00 to 13.00
Veal calves	9.00 to 11.00
Pail feds	6.00 to 7.00

Stockers and Feeders

Choice weighty good colored feeders	\$ 9.50 to \$10.50
Common to good stockers and feeders	7.00 to 9.50
Best milkers and springers	85.00 to 110.00
Fair milkers and springers	60.00 to 85.00

Hogs

Selects, fed and watered	\$19.00
Straight heavies	16.00 to 17.00
Light hogs	17.00 to 18.00
Sows	13.00 to 15.00
Stags	11.00 to 12.00
Boars	7.00 to 10.00

CALGARY

Calgary, Sept. 14.—The Livestock Department of the United Grain Growers Limited report this week's receipts as follows: Horses, 200; cattle, 3,284; hogs, 1,033; sheep, 1,169. Receipts for the corresponding week last year were: Horses, 374; cattle, 2,574; hogs, 1,670; sheep, 102.

With a fairly good run of stock cattle and a light run of beef the market held steady all week. We sold a few choice steers at \$13.25, but the bulk of the best steers, although not very good, sold from \$11.50 to \$12.50. We would quote choice heavy steers weighing 1,250 lbs. and up from \$12.50 to \$13.50, medium butcher steers \$11 to \$12, while from \$9.50 to

\$10.50 was realized on small fat steers of from 900 to 1,050. Fat cows held about the same as last week with occasional sale at \$9.00, but the bulk cow turned at from \$8.25 to \$8.75, medium cows \$7.50 to \$8.00, and common cows finding a ready sale at from \$6.00 to \$7.00. Bull advanced fully 50 cents, and a real good animal would bring 8 cents, with medium bulls \$6.50 to \$7.50 and common bologna \$5.50 to \$6.00. There were no oxen to test the market, but they would probably sell about the same with tops at \$8.00 to \$9.00. All the packers were keen after canner cows and were willing to pay from \$4.00 to \$5.75. The demand for veal was good and prices went up a dollar, choice medium weight calves bringing 10 cents, while fat two-year-old heifers 800 to 950 sold from \$7.25 to \$8.00. Good stockers and feeders steers brought from 9c. to 11c. for the heavy weight and from 8c. to 9c. for the heavy weight and from 8c. to 9c. for lighter two-year-olds. While good yearling steers were in demand at from \$7.25 to \$8.00 and heifers \$7.00 to \$7.25, with stocker cows \$5.50 to \$6.50. Top prices on cattle a year ago, \$9.10. Practically no hogs changed hands before Friday, when with a very light run \$10.75 was obtained for the few offered. The probability is that with the prospects of light runs the market will at least fully maintain this week's level.

Top price on hogs a year ago, \$17.10.

Very good sheep on sale and with little competition there was no improvement in prices. We quote choice fat lambs, 13 cents to 14 cents, wether \$12.50 to \$13.50, and ewes \$10.50 to \$11.50.

Judging from the cattle that are coming through the yard it does not look as though there were very many real good cattle to be disposed of and we are of the opinion that fat cattle prices will hold steady. A large proportion of the offerings are light steers and heifers weighing from 900 to 1,050, and these cattle are too light to meet the requirements of the packers to fill their government contracts. Large quantities of good stockers.

TORONTO

Toronto, Sept. 11, 1918.

Dunn & Leveck report: We had nearly 5,000 cattle on sale here Monday. The quality was generally not very good, and what good cattle were here there was a good demand for and they were readily picked up at good prices; in fact there was a good demand for all classes of cattle, and considering the supply we may say that we never saw the trade any better. Good butchers sold a shade higher than they have for some time past. There was a strong inquiry for breeder stockers and feeders. Good butcher cows were wanted and selling a shade higher. Medium cows were rather draggy, while canners held about steady. Bologna bulls were making good prices, and we would say that good butcher bulls sold about 1c. to 1c. per pound higher than they have for some weeks past. Altogether the cattle market was a good one. Choice milk cows and springers were wanted.

We had only a moderate supply of sheep and lambs here this week. The lamb market got stronger and the trade closed about steady. Best bunches to-day were making about 18c. per lb. There was not much change in the hog trade and to-day we were making 19½c. per lb. fed and watered and 18½c. per lb. f.o.b. cars country points. A few select bunches sold to outside parties at a little more. Good veal calves were wanted. Course calves were rather slow of sale.

Prices of Farm Products

That the era of cheap farm products is over is the conclusion arrived at by Clarence Poe, editor of The Progressive Farmer, in an article in the American Review of Reviews, in which, writing more specially of the United States, he shows that "the elemental fact is that the cost of making farm crops has increased not only in the same proportion as other costs have increased, but more largely than other costs."

He writes further:—"While our manufacturers of any line of goods have rather uniform machines and expect a rather uniform product per worker, an industrious farmer may get 100 bushels of corn per acre from his rich Iowa soil, only 10 bushels from a Vermont rock-ridge, and find total failure in a drought-cursed area in Kansas; just as two-bale-per-acre land in the Mississippi Delta may yield \$5.00 per day for the labor expended in cotton-growing, while thousands of cotton farmers on sandy wastes or gullied hillsides yielding one-fifth of a bale per acre may not receive returns equal to 25 cents a day in wages."

Former Factor in Low Prices

After citing James J. Hill's famous speech in 1906, in which it was stated that, as a result of "soil-mining," instead of proper agricultural methods, "the actual value of the soil for productive purposes" had in the north-western states, "already deteriorated more than it should have deteriorated in five centuries of use." Mr. Poe writes:—

"The 'soil mining' on virtually free lands in this vast agricultural empire has been perhaps the chief agency in forcing food prices below the cost of production in recent years—and this factor has now fortunately disappeared forever."

The time is rapidly passing, the article goes on to set forth, when the farmer, discriminated against to the advantage of capital and of tariff-protected industries, can be expected to furnish low-priced food in order to maintain "modern living standards" among city dwellers. Mr. Poe writes, in closing his article:—

"Of course, along with increased crop prices as a fundamental factor in insuring adequate crop production in future, must go a well-considered and statesmanlike program of rural development, including a better system of rural education; better marketing methods; a system of taxation that will encourage home ownership and discourage tenancy, instead of the reverse; provisions for longer leases for tenants and easier credit for would-be home-purchasers; and the nurturing of those forms of rural co-operation which are so strikingly transforming Ireland and Denmark."

Expropriation for Highway

Q.—Can the municipality of this district put a road through the centre of my farm without my consent as long as the government roads are in a condition to be fixed. The above mentioned road is for the convenience of two or three farmers to get into town to save them about one-half a mile.—Farmer, Sask.

A.—Under the Rural Municipalities Act, Chapter 14, of 1917 (First Session) by Sub-section 4 of Section 172, authority is given to the municipality "to enter upon and take and use and acquire so much real property as may be needed for a highway, road, street or other public work in the municipality, without the consent of the owner of such real property, making due compensation therefor to the parties entitled thereto."

By Section 303 of the same Act it is provided that "In case the council desires to acquire land for any purpose authorized by this act the council, if it can not acquire the land at a reasonable price, by agreement with the owner, may expropriate the same in the name and on behalf of the municipality."

The council therefore has the right if they deem it in the interest of the municipality to acquire land for a road anywhere, without consent of the owner of the land, but they must, if they cannot agree with the owner as to the price, determine by arbitration under this Act the amount of compensation to be allowed. The Act specially provides that where part of the land only is expropriated, there shall be included in the award a sum sufficient to compensate him (the owner) for any damages resulting from the severance.

School for Lay-Workers



NOTICE

TO UNITED STATES CITIZENS IN CANADA.

By the United States Military Service Convention Regulations, approved by the Governor-in-Council on 20th August, 1918, MALE CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES IN CANADA, WITHIN THE AGES for the time being SPECIFIED BY THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES prescribing compulsory military service, except those who have diplomatic exemption, ARE MADE SUBJECT AND LIABLE TO MILITARY SERVICE IN CANADA, AND BECOME ENTITLED TO EXEMPTION OR DISCHARGE THEREFROM, UNDER THE CANADIAN LAWS AND REGULATIONS. The regulations governing this liability are published in the Canada Gazette (Extra) of 21st August, 1918; copy whereof may be obtained upon application through the post to the Director of the Military Service Branch of the Department of Justice at Ottawa.

UNITED STATES CITIZENS of the description aforesaid who were IN CANADA ON 30th JULY, 1918, HAVE SIXTY DAYS FROM THAT DATE within which TO EXERCISE AN OPTION TO ENLIST or enroll IN THE FORCES OF THE UNITED

STATES, or TO RETURN to the United States; and THOSE WHO for any reason SUBSEQUENTLY BECOME LIABLE TO MILITARY SERVICE IN CANADA HAVE THIRTY DAYS FROM THE DATE of the accruing OF SUCH LIABILITY within which to exercise the like option. It is stipulated by the Convention also that certificates of diplomatic exemption may be granted within the optional periods aforesaid. EVERY CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES TO WHOM THE REGULATIONS APPLY is required to REPORT TO THE REGISTRAR under the Military Service Act, 1917, FOR THE province or DISTRICT WITHIN WHICH he is, in the manner by the regulations prescribed, WITHIN TEN DAYS AFTER THE EXPIRY OF HIS OPTIONAL PERIOD and will be SUBJECT TO PENALTIES IF without reasonable excuse HE FAIL SO TO REPORT. For the information of those whom it may concern Sections 3 and 4 defining the requirements of registration, with which it will be necessary strictly to comply, are set out substantially as follows:—

REGULATIONS

3. EVERY MALE CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES WITHIN THE AGES for the time being SPECIFIED IN THE LAWS of the UNITED STATES prescribing compulsory military service, not including those who have diplomatic exemption, WITHIN TEN DAYS AFTER THE EXPIRY OF THE TIME LIMITED BY THE CONVENTION within which the Government of the United States may issue him a certificate of diplomatic exemption, SHALL TRULY REPORT TO THE REGISTRAR BY REGISTERED POST, and in writing which is plainly legible, his name in full, his occupation and the date of his birth; stating also whether he is single, married or a widower; and if the latter, whether he has a child living; also if married, the date of his marriage; and stating moreover his place of residence and usual post office address in Canada; and, if he reside within a city or place where the streets and dwellings are named and numbered, the name and number of his street and dwelling; or if he reside in another place, the lot and concession number, section, township, range, and meridian, or other definite description whereby his place of residence may be located, having regard to the custom of the locality in which he lives; and IF WITHOUT REASONABLE EXCUSE HE NEGLECT OR FAIL TO

REPORT IN THE MANNER and with the particulars aforesaid within the time limited as aforesaid, HE SHALL BE GUILTY OF AN OFFENCE, AND SHALL BE LIABLE UPON SUMMARY CONVICTION to a penalty not EXCEEDING FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, AND TO IMPRISONMENT for any term not exceeding six months, and moreover he shall incur A PENALTY OF \$10.00 FOR EACH DAY after the time when or within which he should have registered during which he shall continue to be unregistered.

4. EVERY UNITED STATES CITIZEN WHO HAS DIPLOMATIC EXEMPTION, although not otherwise subject to these regulations SHALL WITHIN TEN DAYS after the granting of the same truly REPORT TO THE REGISTRAR, in like manner and with the same particulars as required by the last preceding section; and in addition he shall embody in his report a true and complete statement of the particulars of his certificate of diplomatic exemption. NEGLECT OR FAILURE without reasonable excuse to comply with the requirements of this section SHALL CONSTITUTE AN OFFENCE PUNISHABLE IN THE MANNER AND BY THE PENALTIES provided in the last preceding section.

ISSUED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, MILITARY SERVICE BRANCH.

Selective Service in U.S.

Continued from Page 20

conditions that will enable her to support herself decently and without suffering or hardship.

Necessary, skilled farm laborer in necessary agricultural enterprise.

Necessary skilled industrial labor in necessary industrial enterprise.

Class 3

Man with dependent children (not his own), but toward whom he stands in relation of parent.

Man with dependent aged or infirm parents.

Man with dependent, helpless brothers or sisters.

County or municipal officer.

Highly trained fireman or policeman in service of municipality.

Necessary customhouse clerk.

Necessary employee of United States in transmission of the mails.

Necessary artificer or workman in United States armory or arsenal.

Necessary employee in service of United States.

Necessary assistant, associate or hired manager of necessary agricultural enterprise.

Necessary highly specialized technical or mechanical expert of necessary industrial enterprise.

Necessary assistant or associate manager of necessary industrial enterprise.

Class 4

Man whose wife or children are mainly dependent on his labor for support.

Mariner actually employed in sea service of citizen or merchant in the United States.

Necessary sole managing, controlling or directing head of necessary agricultural enterprise.

Class 5

Officer—executive, legislative or judicial—of the United States or of state or territory, or of District of Columbia. Regularly or duly ordained minister of religion.

Student who on May 18, 1917, or on May 20, 1918, or since May 20 1918, was preparing for ministry in recognized theological or divinity school, or who on May 20, 1918, or since May 20, 1918, was preparing for practice of medicine and surgery in recognized medical schools.

Person in military or naval service of United States.

Alien enemy.

Resident alien (not an enemy) who claims exemption.

Persons totally and permanent physically or mentally unfit for military service.

Person morally unfit to be a soldier of the United States.

Licensed pilot actually employed in the pursuit of his vocation.

Person discharged from the army on the ground of alienage or on diplomatic request.

Subject or citizen of cobelligerent country who has enlisted or enrolled in the forces of such country under the terms of a treaty between such country and the United States providing for reciprocal military service of their respective citizens and subjects.

Subject or citizen of neutral country who has declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States and has withdrawn such intention, under the provisions of act of congress approved July 9, 1918, and selective service regulations.

School Children's Teeth and Health

Compulsory medical and dental inspection in the schools of the province is being considered by the department of education, Hon. Dr. Cody, minister of education, announced at Guelph last week to a joint meeting of rural leaders and public school inspectors and teachers attending a summer course at the Ontario Agricultural College. Officials of the department are making an investigation and Dr. Cody intimated that he hopes that the matter would be dealt with speedily. He said he was convinced that the system when introduced in this province must be compulsory and universal.



Thousands of Dollars Added to Cattle Profits!

WASTE feed is exacting a heavy toll from cattle men who feed whole grains. Fully 20% is wasted.

This is proved by the fact that fully one-fifth passes through the animal undigested. Why feed 20% of your costly feed to the manure pile?

Grinding your whole grains and roughage will save this loss. Ground feed is easily and wholly digested. Animals thrive on it better.

Because of the remarkable results obtained and the big saving on feed cost, thousands of farmers are now feeding balanced rations—properly proportioned concentrates and roughage reduced to a flour-like, predigested form by the celebrated

LETZ

America's Leading Feed Mill

The Letz is the first mill to meet every feed grinding requirement. It is famous for fine grinding and capacity.

Grinds corn, rye, oats, barley and all kinds of grains; grinds them with clover, alfalfa and other properly proportioned roughage and concentrates into fine, wholesome meal. Handles everything wet or dry—cannot clog—is durable—is most economical to operate. A Letz on your farm means an easy 20% cut on feed bills!

Letz-ground meal, because of its powder-like form, is preferable to all others. It is more nourishing—better liked by animals.

848 Keen Cutting Edges

Letz patented grinding plates lead the world in fine cutting, capacity, light running and durability. They grind anything that needs grinding! 848 keen cutting edges pulverize the grain into powder. Plates are self-sharpening. Can be run together for hours—empty—without slightest injury. Cutting edges will be sharper than before. One set is guaranteed to average 2,000 bushels of moderately ground feed before replacement is necessary.

We guarantee that the Letz will grind more grain on less fuel and grind it better than will any other process, bar none. This is why feeders making the biggest profits by grinding their own feed, are the feeders who use the LETZ! The Letz has many other practical, labor-saving, cost-cutting features, including force feed, ball end bearings, etc.

Investigate NOW—Today!

High feed costs and big profits in Hogs and Cattle make it now more necessary than ever to feed ground feed and save the costly 20% waste now going to the manure pile. Over 28 years of unquestioned leadership is behind the Letz. Investigate! Write for our big catalog and our free book, "Feeding Farm Animals." Tells all about *Balanced Rations* and how to get maximum results at lowest cost. Copy mailed free of charge. Send a postal card at once. Address—

9 Sizes
22 Styles

LETZ MANUFACTURING CO.

315

East Road

CROWN POINT, Ind., U.S.A.

ADDRESS INQUIRIES TO CROWN POINT, IND.

Distributed by

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LTD., WINNIPEG, Canada

REGINA, SASKATOON or CALGARY

A Newsy Page of Autumn Suggestions

Consider New Buildings

In regular times a farmer's thoughts of building usually come to the surface along in January or February. There used to be time then to discuss the purchase of lumber and have it on the ground just about when you wanted it. But lumber is a scarcer commodity now than formerly. Markets have changed considerably. The supply is not unlimited any more. This Company is in an unusually good position when it comes to quality and delivery. We suggest that it would be well for you to look up markets and get facts and figures early on the lumber question. U.G.G. Lumber is of high quality, clear and sound. Our building department will gladly help you.

Builders' Supplies

Good Lime and Plaster and Cement are just as important to the strength of the new house as is the lumber. Our brand of these commodities is standard in Western Canada. It is not unlikely that you may be glad of some help as to mixtures and other information regarding these supplies. Practical building men on our staff are open to assist you at all times without any charge. Write and get acquainted with these men—they are worth knowing.

Hardware for House or Barn

Getting down to the finer points of the new place, whether it be a barn or house—be particular about the hardware you use, the lock sets, the hinges, the sliding door sets and so on. U.G.G. Barn Equipment, too, comprises everything needed, from nails to steel stalls. Our catalog, pages 112 to 115, are full of just such articles as these. Everything guaranteed of course. This department also supplies eavetroughs and all the corresponding material. Ask us for special circulars.

Paints and Varnishes

Paint costs more now than formerly and it is more than ever important to use the best. Fortunately we stocked up well and we can supply—at very little more than old prices—paints, stains, and varnishes for every conceivable use on the farm. Whether you use it for inside or outside the house, on barns or wagons, or on implements, we have a special paint circular you should have.

A Grain Tank is a Big Help

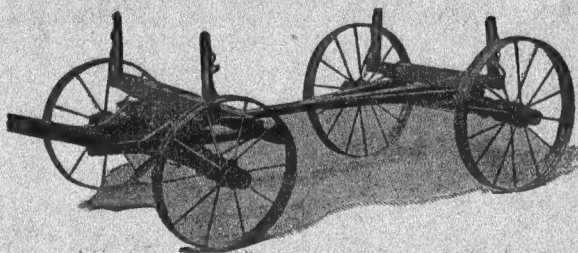
Someone used the saying, "Built like a battleship." This could easily be applied to the U.G.G. Tank. Well built and strongly ironed. Capacity 140 bushels. Its construction shows great improvement over all other styles on the market, and it is flaxtight. Winnipeg, \$108.90; Regina, \$114.50; Saskatoon, \$115.60; Calgary, \$117.85.

U.G.G. Portable Elevators

For speed in filling granaries, or cars where there is no elevator, it is hard to beat the U.G.G. Portable Elevator. Built in such a way as to be carefully balanced and easily moved from place to place. Orders have been heavy on these lately, but we can still make immediate shipments. Winnipeg, \$162; Saskatoon or Regina, \$167; Calgary, \$170.

U.G.G. Steel Wheel Farm Trucks

This grooved steel wheel sturdy farm Truck is built for hard everyday wear where strength is needed, yet



where the price must be considered. The illustration shows this truck, explained on page 86 of catalog. Winnipeg, \$58.30; Regina, \$60.75; Saskatoon, \$61.25; Calgary, \$62.20.

Heavy Teaming Gears

Page 85 of the catalog shows our stand and gear for heavy hauling. We absolutely guarantee it in every way. Many farmers buy it along with a grain tank.

U.G.G. Standard Wagons

The greatest value in wagons offered in Western Canada this year. See pages 83 and 84 of catalog. V-100 which now comes at Winnipeg, \$108.90; Saskatoon, \$114.50; Regina, \$115.60; Calgary, \$117.85.

The U.G.G. All-steel Potato Digger

For quick, easy, clean, cheap potato digging you cannot match the work done by one of these all-steel machines. The larger acreage you have in potatoes the quicker this machine pays for itself. Labor for this work is either not to be had or is very high-priced. The early frosts do not permit the usual slow way of digging when labor is scarce. Get the particulars of this machine.

U.G.G. Cultivators

There is no question about the advisability of having a good cultivator. The U.G.G. Forkner has proved itself the leader in the flexible spring tooth style. Practically an all-steel machine. This Cultivator follows uneven ground—making a perfect job. Its many good points are covered in a folder we should be glad to send you.

U.G.G. Harrows

All U.G.G. Warehouses are in a position to make prompt shipment of your Harrow needs. Stocks include disc, Boss, lever and diamond styles—there's a kind to fit your condition of land. As to prices, a 3-section Lever Harrow, 90-teeth, 15 feet wide, with evener, weight 322 lbs., Winnipeg, \$35.20; Regina, \$36.50; Saskatoon, \$36.80; Calgary, \$37.80.

Fall Plowing Comes Next

Are you prepared for your plowing this fall? With such uncertain weather conditions it is hard to gauge just how late the season will keep open and consequently how much plowing you will get done. You cannot depend on the weather—but you can see that all your plowing needs are taken care of early so that you can use every day this fall in order to be ready for spring seeding. One special point about being U.G.G. equipped for plowing is the absolute guarantee you have that every implement or part is built to stand the most rigid service. Start in now. Make out your list of requirements and let us have it.

2-Furrow Gang

The single bail construction is a big point in these plows. This makes them lighter in draft than the ordinary plow. Soft centre steel is used in both moldboard and shares. The 12-inch gang has a heavy beam and carries No. 11 bottoms and 5-16 shares. The equipment includes a No. 14 4-horse all-steel tandem hitch, pole and yoke. Weighs 820 lbs., F.O.B. Winnipeg, \$118.00. The 14-inch gang with same equipment weighs 833 lbs., F.O.B. Winnipeg, \$119.50.

Sulky Plows

There are many points of superiority about U.G.G. Sulky Plows that give them exceptional value—the U.G.G. foot lift, the flexible beam connection, the lightness of draft and their wonderful scouring qualities. The 14-inch Sulky comes with a No. 11 bottom and has a 3-horse, all-steel hitch, pole and yoke. Weighs 550 lbs., F.O.B. Winnipeg, \$74.85. The 16-inch weighs 5 lbs. heavier, with the same equipment, F.O.B. Winnipeg, \$75.85.

Other Styles

Pages 6-17 of the catalog show a plow for every requirement. Everyone guaranteed. There is no doubt about the quality of a U.G.G. Plow. The very name is a guarantee of satisfaction. Are you having trouble with the plows you are now using? Explain your difficulties to our men and let them help you.

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LTD.

Winnipeg

Regina

Saskatoon

Calgary